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Third Session

of the

Twenty-Fourth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume XXVI

Thursday, March 19, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

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R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) J.C.Davies,
Speaker.

- - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, March 19, 1953.
3:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very happy today to welcome various groups to this sitting, the Plattsville High School, and representatives of the Wellburn Women's Institute. I have been informed this is a group from the northern part of the County of Middlesex. There are also students from Long Branch school, Paris High School, Welland Vocational School and the Presbyterian Missionary School.

Along with these groups I have the privilege today of welcoming one of Ontario's V.C.'s, Major Tilson, V.C. of Windsor.

I am more than happy as I am sure all the members are, in having two V.C.'s in the

House this afternoon. We welcome very much all the students and representatives of the various organizations to our sitting.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): I beg leave to present the Sixth report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr.Nickle from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presents the Committee's Sixth Report as follows:

> The Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendments:
>
> Bill No. 14, "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough in Ontario, Canada,"
>
> Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting Knox Church, Toronto,"
>
> Bill No. 32, "An Act respecting the Town of Dundas."
>
> Your committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:
>
> Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the City of Peterborough Separate School Board,"
>
> Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa."
>
> Your committee would recommend that these less the cost of the penalties and the actual cost of printing be omitted from Bill No. 14, "An Act

respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough in Ontario, Canada" and on Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting Knox Church, Toronto".

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. M. Nickle,

Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT, ONTARIO

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Lord's Day Act, Ontario."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. G. A. Welsh (Provincial Secretary) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "The Corporations Act, 1953".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

THE MORTMAN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT

Hon. G.A. Welsh (Provincial Secretary) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the MORTMAN and Charitable Uses Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SALSBERG(St.Andrew): Would the hon. Minister care to explain the previous Bill?

HON. MR. WELSH: These three Bills are all very closely allied, and I will give the explanation later.

THE CORPORATION INFORMATION ACT, 1953

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "The Corporation Information Act, 1953".

Motion agreed to, first reading of the Bill.

He said: In introducing these three Bill I may say they are the result of almost a year's study by the Committee which was appointed by this House at the last Session.

In introducing these Bills I would like to pay tribute to the members of this Committee, particularly to the Chairman, the hon. member for St.Patrick (Mr. Roberts), who worked very hard and very long hours. In paying tribute, I realize it may be unfair to pick out certain individuals, but I would like also to extend the thanks of the government and particularly my department to the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr.Grummett), the member for Ottawa, (Mr. Chartrand), and the member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), who had very long distances to

travel, which took up a great deal of their time, in order to attend these hearings, and they were very regular in their attendance indeed.

The Committee orked very hard. They studied acts from every State in the Union, Great Britain, South Africa, and almost every other country, which operates under a Companies Act as we do in the Province of Ontario, in addition to that the various acts whichare in effect in Canada and particularly from the American States.

These were given very exhaustive studies, and I think in introducing this Act the Committee has come up with an Act which should be fairly satisfactory.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT 1953

The present Act, The Companies Act, was passed in 1912 and no general revision of it has been made since that time.

A general revision of The Companies Act has been the subject of study by a Select Committee of the House during the past year.

This Bill contains a complete revision of the present Act. There are many ambiguities in the present Act and many matters in present day company practice are not covered or provided for. The Bill removes these ambiguities and

is much more complete and comprehensive than the present Act. The sections have been re-arranged in a more logical sequence -- in some the wording has been revised to clarify its meaning and in other instances changes have been made to meet present day conditions.

THE MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES AMENDMENT ACT, 1953,

The present Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act has not been revised since it was first enacted in 1902, This Bill which was studied by a Select Committee of the House during the last year retains the principle of mortmain laws that land cannot be acquired by corporations otherwise than under the authority of a statute or a licence but it removes some of the difficulties that have arisen under the Mortmain Act.

This Bill will expedite the searching of titles in that if a solicitor searching a title finds that no notice of forfeiture has been registered against the land the corporation can convey a good title.

The Bill also expedites the issue of Licences in Mortmain in that it provides that they are to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor or Provincial Secretary rather than by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

THE CORPORATIONS INFORMATION ACT, 1953

The major changes in the Bill from the present Act are in the provisions dealing with the annual returns to be filed by corporations and are as follows:

The names and addresses of all persons who have been directors of a corporation since the date of the last annual return but who are no longer directors, and the date on which each became or ceased to be a director, are added to the information to be contained in the annual return.

A detailed statement of the land in Ontario owned or held by a corporation is to be required only from extra-provincial corporations.

The annual return is to be verified by certificate instead of by affidavit as under the present Act.

Additional certificates are to be required from a private company to the effect that it has not since the date of the last annual return contravened the provisions of its charter that constitute it a private company.

In conclusion I would like to say that we had very excellent assistance and guidance and advice from numerous organizations in this Province. In all forty-three different groups and associations made representations

to this Committee during their sittings. We had the benefit of the advice of men who were very highly skilled in their particular fields. I will not attempt to read this list, there are forty-three of them, but with your permission, Mr.Speaker, I would like to have it included in Hansard.

Board of Trade of the City of Toronto

Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario

Canadian Bar Association

Canadian Association of Better Business Bureaux

Canadian Congress of Labour

Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Canadian Mining Association

Canadian Retail Federation

Carleton College

Certified General Association

Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario

Chartered Institute of Secretaries

The Co-operative Union of Ontario

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association

Elgin Co-operative Services

Federation of District and County Law Associations

Hamilton Lawyers Club

Holmsted, Sutton & Co.

Institute of Chartered Accountants

Investment Dealers' Association of Canada.

Law Society of Upper Canada

McMaster University

Ontario Chamber of Commerce

Ontario Mining Association

Ontario Prospectors & Developers Association

Ontario Securities Commission

Ottawa Board of Trade

Ottawa University

Oxford Farmers' Co-Operative Produce Co. Ltd.

Association of Professional Engineers

Provincial Auditor

Queen's University

Reading Law Society

Retail Merchants Association of Canada

Superintendent of Insurance

Toronto Lawyers Club

Toronto Stock Exchange

United Co-operatives of Ontario

University of Toronto

Western Ontario University

Windsor Chamber of Commerce

In addition I would like to pay a particular tribute to the staff of the hon. Attorney General (Mr.Porter) and to some members of my own staff. These people worked

long hours. They did a lot of work at nights because there was a tremendous amount of preparation. to be made and statutes to be studied. I would like to pay the highest tribute to the members of the Civil Service for their valuable assistance in connection with these acts.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In the legislation proposed this afternoon is there any important departure in principle from the recommendation of the Committee itself?

HON. MR. WELSH: In reply to the question made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition there are two points in which this does not agree with the recommendations that were submitted by the Committee. I intend to deal with those points on second reading if this is satisfactory to him.

THE ELDERLY PERSONS HOUSING AID ACT, 1953

Hon. W. A.Goodfellow (Minister of Public Welfare) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, 1953.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: The members of the House will

recall that last year we passed legislation whereby the Government and the Department of Welfare could make grants to assist the municipalities to defray 50 per cent of the cost of building low-rental housing units up to a maximum of $500 per unit.

During the past year we have had several inquiries from service clubs in the province who have indicated they would like to undertake such projects on their own, so this amendment, Mr.Speaker, makes it possible where a service club establishes itself as a limited dividend housing corporation and working through and with the approval of the municipality under the National Housing Act of 1944, the Government may assist them the same as they would a municipality.

HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT

Hon. W.A. Goodfellow (Minister of Public Welfare) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Home for the Aged Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: This amendment only applies to homes for the aged established in the district. We have found that there is a great inequality of assessment between the various municipalities in particular districts in the North,and although

it is possible under the Assessment Act for a district to appoint a municipal assessor, in cases where they do not do this, and do not take advantage of that legislation, we make provisions in this amendment for the Department of Municipal \ffairs to appoint a supervisor who will make an equalized assessment for the purpose of capital cost and maintenance of Homes for the Aged in the district.

MR. WREN: May I ask the hon. Minister a question. In the appointment of a supervisor of assessment for the purpose of homes for the aged, what relationship will the unorganized areas of the district have to the organized areas, that is, the area municipalities in areas not organized?

HON.MR.GOODFELLOW: In reply to the hon. member for Kenora (Mr.Wren), he knows under the Homes for the Aged Act, the province assumes the full cost of the share in the district represented by an organized area, and the assessor would try to reach an assessment on that portion represented by the unorganized area in that particular district.

MR. WREN: On the same basis?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: That is right.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: There are not very many changes, only some small amendments in here, but there is one regarding mining municipalities which deals with the amounts paid for those living in the municipalities at $25 per head. That will be divided up with the different payments in the municipalities and will go into the General Fund and will only affect a few of the municipalities.

We have been asked by the Conservation authorities regarding wood lots to set no limit on the acreage of a wood lot as long as it is not used for pasture land. The assessment is not to be raised from what it is at the present time. In later years, when the timber is cut out, the assessment remains the same and is not reduced as has been the case in some municipalities where it has turned into swamp lands and they lose the assessment in the township or county as

the case may be. This has been asked for by the Conservation authorities.

There is another amendment regarding Co-operatives. We have gone into this section with the Cold Storage Co-operatives and they have agreedthat 20 per cent of the assessment on the whole building will be used for general taxation, but the 80 per cent will be exempt in respect to the lands. If they use more than that 20 per cent, the total amount of that assessment on the cold storage can be assessed by the municipality.

MR. OLIVER: Did I understand the hon. Minister to say that the Co-operatives had agreed on this ?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, they have agreed that 20 per cent should be taxed, but this will all go to the Committee on Municipal Law to be considered.

The Pharmacy Act, 1953.

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "The Pharmacy Act, 1953.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: On first reading of this Bill which will be known as"The Pharmacy Act of 1953," I would like to make certain comments for the reason that many erroneous rumours

have been circulated in this Province which gave rise to a great number of letters, which no doubt aided the Federal Government by supplying stamps, but it did give a great deal of work to my officials.

(Take B follows)

How these began to circulate, I certainly do not know.

I would like first, Mr. Speaker, to mention these rumours to the hon. members of the House, and then make some comments on them.

In the first place, this Act was designed by the executive of the Ontario Retail Druggists Association and the Ontario College of Pharmacy. They brought forward an Act to take the place of the present Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1871, sixty years ago, and wanting to carry out the democratic principles, I had this proposed draft prepared, and at the top was written in large letters, "Proposed Draft of the Pharmacy Act, 1953". A letter was sent out to all whom we felt would be interested, such as the manufacturers of drugs, drug wholesalers, the thirteen district Ontario Retail Druggists Associations, and so on, with an accompanying letter asking for good, constructive criticism. I am very happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that 90 percent of those who received this proposed draft sent me excellent suggestions, but the remaining 10 percent, whether they understood it or not I cannot say, criticised it altogether too severely and they put into the proposed Act, things which I could not find in the Act at all.

In the second place, they said this 1953 Act would take away the rights of merchants of all types, particularly drug dealers and hardware stores, and prevent them from selling the usual drugs they had sold, over the counter; that it would take away the right for a hardware store to sell such things as sulphuric acid and other poisons, which, as you know, are used by tinsmiths and other tradesmen in their work.

After this Act is printed and the hon. members have the privilege of reading it, I am sure they will find that instead of narrowing the Act, we have extended it. For instance, as one example, let us consider salicylic acid, known commonly as aspirin, or perhaps a few other trade names. It is illegal for any merchant other than a druggist to sell aspirin under the present Act, but it will not be after the proposed Act has passed this House. There are several other examples of a similar nature, which I could mention.

Thirdly, it was said the 1953 Act would not allow veterinary surgeons to do their own dispensing or sell their drugs. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the hon. members of this House that under existing laws, a medical doctor, a

dentist or veterinary surgeon may buy drugs, dispense them, and sell them to other people who need them; they can write prescriptions, and the only thing which a doctor can do -- and I was going to say "if he was foolish enough" -- which a veterinarian or dentist cannot do, is to make application to run a drugstore and, thereafter, to run one.

It was said the new Act interferes. May I say, Mr. Speaker, this proposed Act interferes in no way whatsoever with a veterinary surgeon.

The fourth point, and the one with which I am very much concerned, because it would have affected farmers -- and may I say that whether I have an "M.D." attached to my name or not, I am still a farmer, and I always will be -- it was said this 1953 Act would prevent the farmers from buying drugs for the farm animals. Mr. Speaker, all I will say about that is, nothing is further from the truth.

To go back thirty or thirty-five years, it was said that when a man could not make a living at anything else, he could make a living on the farm. This is not true today. A farmer today is a scientific man, and practically every farmer has one or two sons who have taken courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, and have learned what

drugs are good for farm animals, fowl, and so on. All he had to do before, and all he will have to do after this Bill has passed the Legislature, is go to his drugstore, and he can purchase any drug for farm animals, aside from opiates or barbiturates, including penicillin, aureomycin, and so on, as long as he goes into a drugstore to buy it, and as long as appears on the package the amount of penicillin, or of aureomycin, or whatever it is, and that it is for use on farm animals.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no change here whatever.

I would like to pay tribute to the druggists of Ontario, to the Ontario Pharmacy College, to our manufacturers, to our wholesale drug dealers, and others, because, in the correspondence I received, it was said that I was giving a monopoly to the druggists. This Government will not give any monopoly to any group, professional or otherwise; even though it be the doctors, they will receive no monopoly from the Department of Health, as long as I am at the head of it. These I have mentioned, and to whom I wish to pay tribute, have all told me they do not want a monopoly; they want to do the best they can for the health and welfare of the people of this province,

and they want good public relations to exist between themselves and the people of the province. That is only common sense.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to conclude my remarks by reading the following:

"There is nothing in this Act which;

(a) interferes with the operation of the Food and Drugs Act (Canada) or the regulations thereunder;

(b) prevents a person from selling or keeping for sale or affects or interferes with the sale by any person of,

(i) any medicine registered under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (Canada).

(ii) any substance registered under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada) and sold in accordance with the provisions thereof,

(iii) any feeding stuffs registered under the Feeding Stuffs Act 1937 (Canada).

(c) affects or interferes with the rights or privileges conferred upon a legally qualified medical practitioner, a legally qualified dentist or a legally qualified veterinary surgeon;

(d) prevents any person from selling any poison or drug to a legally qualified medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmaceutical chemist;

(e) prevents a legally qualified medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon from supplying such drugs as he may prescribe in the course of the practice of his profession;

(f) interferes with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons to persons entitled to sell them by retail, provided the containers in which they are supplied are marked or labelled in accordance with section 38 of this Act;

(g) interferes with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons to any person for any purpose other than for sale by retail;

(h) affects the compounding, dispensing or supplying of poisons or drugs in any hospital or institution approved or licensed under any general or special Act."

There are four Parts to this Bill and four Schedules. There were four in the old one, but these do not mix up a variety of things, as was done in the old Bill. (a) deals with poisons, (b) is the free list, (c) deals with changes which may be made from time to time by regulation, and (d) deals with the barbiturates, which have caused many people to become addicts, and a great many of them, I am sorry to say, have found their way to our Ontario hospitals.

THE LAKES AND RIVERS IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1953

Hon. H. R. Scott, in the absence of hon. Mr. Gemmell, moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Amendment Act, 1953".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said:

"Section 1: Section 13 of the Act is amended to permit the Crown to repair, reconstruct or remove a dam which is not in use or is in such a state of disrepair that it is in the public interest that steps be taken to repair, reconstruct or remove the dam.

Explanation: The owner of the dam is given an opportunity to either repair, reconstruct or remove the dam, and on his failing to do so the Crown may do so without compensation to him. In the past, where it has been in the public interest to restore or remove a dam, the owner, although not willing to take the necessary steps, usually demanded compensation when the Crown took such steps.

Section 2: Section 17 of the Act, which deals with the regulation of the use of water in any river used for logging purposes on which there is a power development, is re-enacted so that it applies to any lake or river except those over which the International Joint Commission or any public authority exercising jurisdiction under the Parliament of Canada or the Lake of the Woods Control Board has jurisdiction.

Explanation: The present power to order the owner of a dam to take such steps as are required in the public interest to maintain or to raise or lower the level of the water is broadened as above indicated. Where the owner fails to carry out an order made under the section, the Crown may do so.

Section 3: Section 31 of the Act, which makes it an offence to throw refuse from a sawmill into a lake or river -- a matter that is covered by Section 103 of the Public Health Act -- is repealed.

Explanation: Section 103 of The Public Health Act is much broader in its application and makes it an offence to discharge or deposit vegetable or animal matter or filth into any waters or on the shores or banks thereof, so that it covers anything dealt with in section 31 of The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. It is therefore desirable to use section 103 of The Public Health Act, and to repeal the duplicating or overlapping legislation in The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act."

THE PROVINCIAL LAND TAX AMENDMENT ACT, 1953

Hon. H. R. Scott, in the absence of hon. Mr. Gemmell, moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Amendment Act, 1953".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Ho said:

"1. Land which is liable for the acreage tax under the Mining Tax Act is by this Bill subject to assessment under the Provincial Land Tax Act if it is used for any purpose other than mining or is land upon which there is timber, other than Crown timber, having an average value of more than $2 an acre.

Explanation: At the present time land held and used for mining purposes is exempt from taxation under the Provincial Land Tax Act. As a result such land, even though used for purposes other than mining or even though there is privately owned timber of value on it is not subject to provincial land tax. This has resulted in inequitable tax distribution as between the owner of land subject to provincial land tax and the owner of land in the same locality which is put to a similar use but is exempt for the reason that it is held and used for mining purposes.

2. The provision relating to the fixing of the rate of the annual tax, which was formerly subsection 1 of Section 5 of the Act, is put in a more logical position in the Act and as re-enacted will apply from year to year. The requirement as to publication is deleted as such orders must now be published under The Regulations Act.

Explanation: Where the rate of annual tax remains unchanged from year to year there is no point in having the rate published each year in The Ontario Gazette.

3. The minimum tax is increased from $4 to $6 for lands containing 200 acres or less and from 2 cents to 3 cents per acre for each acre over 200, and the provision relating to the minimum tax, which was formerly subsection 2 of Section 5 of the Act, is put in a more logical position in the Act and as re-enacted is simplified.

   Explanation: The minimum tax is increased to defray the costs of administration in maintaining an assessment register and tax roll, and conducting title searches and rendering tax bills.

4. The power to reduce the amount of tax collectable where the land is situate in a school section is deleted.

   Explanation: From 1928 to 1950 the provincial land tax imposed in school sections was one-half the tax imposed in other unorganized territory. By 1950 provincial grants to school sections in unorganized territory had increased nine-fold, so the Department of Education now bears 100% of the cost of secondary education and from 60% to 95% of the cost of primary education in unorganized areas. Consequently there is not now the need for a reduction of the tax under The Provincial Land Tax Act.

5. Section 4 of the Bill is designed to remove clouds on the title of lands forfeited to the Crown under the Provincial Land Tax Act and to expedite the dispostion of such lands by the Crown.

   Explanation: The procedure for forfeiture of land for non-payment of taxes

was revised in 1952 by The Provincial Land Tax Amendment Act, 1952. This amendment is designed to remove any clouds on the title of lands forfeited to the Crown under the former procedure so the lands may be dealt with in the same manner as are any public lands which are dealt with for the first time, free and clear of every registration against the land before it was forfeited (including the original patent granting the land). Such patents frequently contain reservations which are inconsistent with the reservations in patents issued under present regulations leading to inconsistencies and raising doubts as to the title. The possibility of wiping out any valid interest in the land is remote and in any event can be dealt with under The Public Lands Act which authorizes The Minister of Lands and Forests to regrant the land to the former owner, in a proper case."

THE PUBLIC LANDS AMENDMENT ACT, 1953

Hon. H. R. Scott, in the absence of hon. Mr. Gemmell, moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Lands Amendment Act, 1953".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said:

Section 1:

Subsection 2 of Section 5 of the Act, which required filing of regulations with the Registrar of Regulations and publication in such newspaper as the Minister

might direct, is repealed.

Explanation: Any regulation made under the Act must by virtue of The Regulations Act be filed with the Registrar of Regulations. The publication of such regulations in a newspaper has never been done in practice, and is not necessary.

Section 2:

The authority of the Minister to cause surveys of public lands to be made is brought into line with the present administrative practices of the Department.

Explanation: The present section provides that the authority of the Minister to cause surveys to be made is subject to the regulations and to the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. No such regulations or directions have ever been made, and none are needed.

Section 3:

Section 12 of the Act, which makes the Public Lands Act subject to the Provincial Forests Act, is repealed.

Explanation: The Provincial Forests Act has been repealed, so the provision is obsolete.

Section 4:

Section 15 of the Act is amended to empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the prices and the terms and conditions of sale of public lands for agricultural or summer resort purposes, and in such sales the trees, mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown.

Explanation: The prices and the terms and conditions of sale of public lands for agricultural and summer resort purposes are dealt with in the Regulations, and it is desirable that the reservation of trees, mines and minerals in such sale be transferred from the Regulations to the Act itself.

Section 5:

The sale or other dispostion of public lands for any purposes other than those provided in the Public Lands Act or any other Act or the regulations, now dealt with by Regulation, is transferred to the Act.

Explanation: It is desirable that the authority for sale of public lands for special use be in the Act. The Minister is authorized to direct the sale or other disposition of 5 acres or less, and in the case of a sale, at a minimum price of $10 an acre, and in the case of all other disposition, at a minimum price of $5 per acre per annum. Any sale over this amount is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Examples of such sales are -- land for railway rights-of-way; station grounds; school sites; cemeteries; sawmill sites; town sites; lumbering or mining depots; pipe and pole lines, and so on.

Section 6:

Section 18 of The Public Lands Act is amended so that upon cancellation of any sale or other disposition of public lands, for breach of conditions of such sale or other disposition, all monies paid by way of purchase price or rental remain the

property of the Crown, and any improvements made upon the land are forfeited to the Crown with the land.

Explanation: This amendment affects no change in the law, and merely transfers to the Act a provision in present Regulations.

Sections 7, 8,10 and 13:

The settlement duties of settlers of land located or sold before June 23, 1942, are eased to enable the settlers to obtain patents for their lands more easily.

Explanation: In the case of free grant lands, section 42 of the Act is amended so that residence on the land totalling 3 years in all is sufficient. As the section is now worded, the settler must show that he has been in residence for the 3 years following the date that he was located.

Secondly in the case of free grant lands, if the settler is the registered owner of land within 5 miles of the free grant land and is residing on it, and has 30 acres cleared on either land, or on both, he may get his patent.

In the case of sale land, the settler who is the resident registered owner of land within 5 miles of the land sold to him, and has at least 10% of the land so sold cleared and cultivated, may get patent.

Section 9:

Section 55 of the Act is amended to define "Land suitable for agricultural purposes" to mean lands that are at least 50% arable and which are within a school section, or

within one mile of a highway, or within 3 miles of a school-bus road.

Explanation: This amendment effects no change in the law, but transfers to the Act provisions that are now in regulations.

Section 11:

Provision is made for a fee of $5 for certificates issued by the Minister of Mines with respect to the reservation of Mines and Minerals in Letters Patent.

Explanation: Self-explanatory.

Section 12:

Authority is given the Miniter to make an order releasing land granted by letters patent from a reservation for roads where he is satisfied that the present and future needs of a locality as to roads are adequately provided for.

Explanation: In all sales of lands in townships surveyed without allowances for roads, a 5% reservation for roads is made in letters patent. Subsequently such lands form part of a town site, where adequate provision for roads is provided. In such cases, the reservation in the patent is not necessary, and constitutes a cloud on the title which the owner may wish to have removed."

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. Mr. Doucett moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to make a short explanation of this Bill. This Bill contains 22 sections and is designed to increase the safety on highways, the enforcement of law, and a protection to the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

It provides:

"1. The minimum age for drivers of motor vehicles is increased from 15 to 16 years.

2. The operation of a motor vehicle equipped with a television receiving set is prohibited.

3. The operation of a motor vehicle in a dangerous or unsafe condition is prohibited. A penalty is not only provided for the person operating same but for the person permitting that person to operate same.

4. The definition of a built-up area is amended so as to provide that where two built-up areas are separated by not more than 600 feet the speed limit of 30 miles per hour will apply on the highway between the two built-up areas as well as within the areas.

5. A police officer may now require the operator of a motor truck to drive a distance not exceeding 2 miles to the nearest weigh scales. This distance is extended to 10 miles.

6. The space between commercial motor vehicles operated on rural highways is extended from 100 feet to 200 feet and a new provision is added preventing the operations of their

motor vehicles from following another more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon the highway.

7. The methods for making left turns from one-way highways into two-way highways and vice versa are prescribed.

8. Provision is made for the approval of a new type of flare to be carried by commercial motor vehicles when operated on rural highways after dark.

9. Flashing lights on motor vehicles are to be controlled by regulation.

10. While lights are required on all vehicles, provision is being made whereby any object or contrivance hauled by a vehicle shall also display a light.

11. The financial responsibility part of the Act is amended so as to obviate the necessity of suspending a driver's licence for minor offences if there is a policy of insurance in effect on the motor vehicle at the time of the commission of the offence.

12. The Minister is authorized to return monies or securities filed as proof of financial responsibility upon the death of the person on whose behalf it was filed or upon the moving of that person from the province.

13. The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund provisions of the Act have been amended so as to permit the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to subsidize the Fund in the event the $1.00 Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fee is found to be inadequate.

> Other amendments to this part of the Act are designed to prohibit fraudulent conveyances of property, discontinue the practice of paying interest on judgments or interest on costs and to provide for payments to non-residents only if they reside in a jurisdiction where they have an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund law in effect from which an Ontario resident might collect in the event that he should secure a judgment in that state or province. With a view to further protecting the Fund the amount of costs to be paid out of the Fund will be restricted to not more than 20% of the amount paid out of the Fund if that amount is in excess of $500."

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are 22 sections in this Act, and all of them will help to do the many things about which the hon. members in this House have spoken. I think this will assist us in making the meshes of the net small enough to provide for the many offences, but there is still the human element, and many other things, which enter into the picture. However, Mr. Speaker, I am sure this will add greatly to the help in solving the important problems with which we are all faced.

MR. SALSBERG: May I ask the hon. Minister whether the legislation just introduced contains any provisions as suggested yesterday by the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), and if not, whether the hon. Minister intends to introduce supplementary

legislation in due time.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: It will be time enough to deal with this matter on second reading.

MR. SALSBERG: No, this is the time to deal with it.

MR. Speaker.: Order!

Orders of the day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I desire to table answers to questions 10, 71, 73 and 78.

MR. SPeaker, there is a matter about which I would like to speak, before you call the Orders of the day. I would not want to dignify it with the statement that it is a "matter of pressing public importance". In some ways, Mr. Speaker, I apologize to you and to the House for having to take up any time at all on this matter. It might come in as a matter of personal privilege. I wish to refer to a statement that owing to the facetious remarks by the member for Brant last Thursday, a good deal of newspaper comment has arisen connected with the suggestion I might transfer my activities to Ottawa.

MR. NIXON: There was nothing facetious about it, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. FROST: I know the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has a keen sense of humour.

Such a statement coming from a skilled parliamentarian, I know, carries no implication by the hon. member for Brant, but it might leave the implication upon those who do not know the circumstances, that there is a possibility of a change in leadership in Ottawa, and, furthermore, that I am no longer interested in my job here.

Neither of those conjectures are correct.

I should like to deal with the first, by saying that George Drew is a great Canadian. As the Premier of this province he had a fine administrative record, and indeed, laid the foundation for the great and expanding province we have today. He is doing an outstanding job at Ottawa. He is, in my opinion, eminently fitted and qualified to provide the alternative government which our parliamentary and democratic system requires. In his own Party, there is the widest satisfaction with his inspiring and inspired leadership. And I may say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon)

I know that satisfaction extends to the public in this province.

For myself, I have not now -- and I never have -- entertained any intention at any time of transferring my activities to Ottawa, in any capacity. No one has ever seriously suggested I should,

and I do not think the suggestion by the hon. member for Brant was made seriously. I have had a big job given to me in Ontario by the people of this province, so big it requires every bit of my thought and attention, and I have endeavoured to give to it that thought and attention. My one ambition is that, with my colleagues and my associates in this House, we shall give good government to our province. In doing this, I feel we are rendering the best service we can to our country. I do not regard service in the Federal field as being any more important than service in the Provincial field, or in the municipal field, and when it is felt my services to my native province are completed, my ambition, plan, and intention, is not to transfer my activities to Ottawa, but to Lindsay.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

MR. OLIVER: Mr.Speaker, in my judgment the hon. Prime Minister completely underestimates himself and overestimates the other gentleman. But so far as the public welfare of Canada is concerned, I am glad that he has left the impression with us he has this afternoon, because we on the Liberal side feel that the one he has extolled so highly this afternoon, as leader of the Federal Conservative Party, is perhaps the most outstanding reason why the Liberal Government will be returned at the next election with a thumping majority.

So far as the hon. Prime Minister is concerned, he says he has no intention at the moment, but we all know that the hon. Prime Minister is a good party man, he is a "regular", and when the call comes, as surely it will, the "Laird" from Lindsay will not be found wanting but will be going down to do a better job than is being done down there at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, I had thought the hon. members would understand clearly what I said. I did not suggest for a moment that the hon. Prime Minister would defeat the Government at Ottawa. That was farthest from my mind. My suggestion was, of course, that the hon. Prime Minister would do a better job in leading the opposition at Ottawa.

If any opinion has been conjured up to the contrary I want to play it high, wide and handsome at the moment, because the leadership of the Federal Liberal Party is in good hands, and the one that needs strengthening at Ottawa is the position to which the hon. Prime Minister will probably go, when he becomes tired of Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: I can only say I meant just exactly what I said. Everything was there and I do not think there is any error or misunderstanding, and we will get ahead with good government in Ontario by calling Order No. 1.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, to get back to the political arena in Ontario, I have been advised by the accountant that if any of us need any money before March 31, we must make application not later than tomorrow for any advance which you may require on your salary. There will be no advances paid next week, but we hope before very long you will have your full indemnity. If any member desires an advance it must be applied for through the Clerk of the House before tomorrow.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave

the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

MR. N. WHITNEY (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, in listening to the budget address so ably presented by the hon. the Prime Minister and hon. Provincial Treasurer, one could not fail to be impressed by the all-encompassing nature of it. Not only does it give consideration to the needs of the people in every part of the Province, but it also included the achievements of the past, stated the objectives of the present, and gave an indication of even greater things to come in the future. I am sure that the two budgets presented by this Government since the 1951 election have amply justified the Premier's election pledge of "Good Government for Ontario".

It is true that the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1953, would greatly have exceeded the estimate shown in the budget one year ago, had it not been for the additional $20 million voted to Highways at the special session last Fall and the supplementary estimates introduced at this session, but one of the fundamental rules of

budgeting is "anticipate no profits and provide for all possible losses" and the fact that this Province has shown a surplus for each of the last ten years clearly shows that the Premier, in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer, has carefully followed this rule.

The fact that our revenue is so much greater than was anticipated is in no small part due to the tax agreement into which this Government entered with the Federal Government last Fall, and who can object to the manner in which this additional surplus is being used -- important and necessary things such as highway construction and assistance to hospitals and universities.

I am very sure the people of Prince Edward County will greatly appreciate the amount of $10,400 which their hospital will receive, particularly at this time when after carrying on in an obsolete and inadequate building and at a deficit for the last several years -- a deficit which has been largely made up by the assistance of County grants -- public spirited citizens are now starting a campaign to raise funds for the construction of a much needed new hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the budget presented to this House a few days ago showed a great deal of progressiveness in thought and action on the part of this Government which at no time has

suggested the legislation as it exists, or measures as they are taken, are the ultimate in any one regard, but subject to progressive change and improvement as revenues and conditions warrant. Because of this I feel free to call to the attention of the hon. members of this House a matter which I believe has been the cause of more inadequate budgeting on the part of the members of our county councils than any other single thing. As Chairman of Finance Committee in Prince Edward County Council for a few years, I may say that in June of each year the Finance Committee could reasonably estimate the revenues and expenditures of all branches of County activity with a fair degree of accuracy, with the exception of the net costs of administration of justice. Furthermore, when our County Council wasrequired to make alterations and improvements in our jail, alterations that I admit may have been justified, nevertheless they did add more cost to the local ratepayers. Moreover, when a crime is committed in one County by a resident of another municipality, morally the residents of the latter municipality might be considered to have a greater responsibility than those of the former because of their failure to properly educate the offender. I realize that these remarks do not any more than begin to

state all of the factors involved in this matter and there may be factors entering into this of which I am not aware, but I do believe that some of our people, including lawyers, are of the opinion . ; the present system of assessing the cost of administration of justice is outmoded, and that a study might be made with a view to setting up a more equitable system which would not penalize the people of a municipality just because a crime or a series of crimes -- consider Petawawa for instance -- had been committed there. Certainly it would be of great benefit to our County Councils if they could reasonably estimate their share of these costs in each year. Perhaps the Provincial Government might be able to rely on the law of averages over the whole province to a certain extent, but County Councils cannot possibly do so locally. These remarks have not been made with the intention of criticizing the hon. Attorney General whose great service to this Province should be appreciated by everyone, but rather with the wish to make a suggestion, which if it had merit may well receive the attention of this progressive government in due time.

Mr.Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister in his budget address stated that "Our great

rural background is the sheet anchor of our economy," and I believe that to be true. Today through the assistance of the grants received from the Department of Education, a great many of our rural pupils are provided with transportation to secondary schools and have the same opportunity as urban pupils of receiving a secondary school education. This is a great thing and the Province of Ontario will benefit from the contributions these pupils of today will make in the years to come.

In my day those of us rural children who were able to obtain a secondary school education, did so only as a result of sacrifices made by our parents or ourselves. My own parents used to drive a horse and buggy 12 miles every Monday morning, pay for my board during the week, and came for me every Friday night during the first two years of my attedance at high school. Others were able to attend by riding their bicycles when weather permitted, and I may say, sir, it is my recollection there was a much higher percentage of rural pupils than urban pupils who, having started, continued until they passed their matriculation examinations. I am not suggesting that the rural pupils were more clever but rather that realizing the sacrifices and extra effortswhich had to be

made by their parents or themselves they did not take their educational opportunities as much for granted as did some of the urban pupils. For that reason, and largely because many parents do not themselves consider or ascertain what is being paid toward the cost of education by themselves, their neighbours, and the people of Ontario as a whole, I feel the pupils in our secondary schools should receive from time to time information advising them of the cost per day per pupil in their own schools and this let them know what the people of the Province of Ontario, their parents and their neighbours are investing in them. This information might increase their appreciation of the opportunities whichare being made available to them.

Further tangible evidence of this Government's realization of the importance of our rural background is supplied by the part it has taken and is prepared to take in the conservation of our natural resources. With the great industrial expansionwhich is taking place in our Province, along with its rapidly increasing population, the time may well come when all our agricultural resources will be required to feed our own people. This government has assisted a number of conservation projects and not the least of these was the action taken last June, when realizing our cheese producers were in desperate straits owing to

the fact . . our Federal Government would guarantee a minimum price of only 24 cents per pound for cheese, our Provincial Government guaranteed an additional price of 6 cents per pound to our Ontario producers. Until the remainder of this cheese, which is presently held in storage, is marketed, the cost to the people of Ontario of this guarantee will not be known, but whether this cost amounts to a substantial sum or is very small, I regard this assistance not merely as necessary aid to our cheese producers, but as a conservation measure and a benefit to all the people of Ontario.

In Eastern Ontario many cheese factories had already ceased to operate. Some were being dismantled and sold and at others the cheese makers were threatening to quit because the low price of cheese had so decreased the volume of milk they were receiving that -- working at a price of a few cents a pound for the cheese they manufactured as many of them were doing -- they could not earn an adequate wage. Had it not been for the support given by this Government at that time many more cheese factories would have been forced to close down, never perhaps to reopen again.

I am proud to be a member of a Government

which had sufficient vision to take this action because -- and here is where conservation enters into the picture -- as the years go on and the great industrial development in our Province continues, more and more of our fluid milk will be required not only to supply the people in our rapidly expanding industrial centres, but also to be manufactured into butter -- despite margarine the majority of our people still prefer butter -- and when under a gradual process these things occur, the production of cheese will probably decline gradually -- but what is to be done in the meantime?

Most of our dairy farmers in our larger centres are able to sell fluid milk, but what of our own milk producers to whom this market is not available aside from the fluid milk which goes into ice cream and a few manufactured products. The additional vast quantities of milk which are produced in this Province must be used in the manufacture of concentrated milk products, butter and cheese, and the cheese factories provide the only market available to some of our people.

Some people may ask why the farmer doesn't go into some other line if the production of milk is not profitable. The truth of the matter is that in a great many cases a large part of his farm is suitable for grazing only, and there

are no other crops he can produce in sufficient quantity and at a low enough cost to enable him to make a living. Cattle not only produce a return for many acres in our province which are unsuitable for any other purpose but they also help to maintain the fertility of our soil, and this is conservation -- and people who are interested in conserving the resources of our Province should realize that unfavourable prices and the competition of cheaper substitutes can have only one result in the long run. As the cattle population decreases so will the farm population in some areas, and we will have abandoned farms, farms which will be needed in the future by the people of this Province, and which if they are abandoned now will cost a great deal to rehabilitate.

I also wish to mention here that the dairy farmers do not compete with the soya bean growers, who themselves say they are producing just 50 per cent of the soya bean required in our country for the production of margarine. In other words they have at present a ready market for all they can produce and I am sure there is no wish by anyone in the House to take this market away from them.

I believe it to be in the best interests of all the people of Ontario that our farmers who faced a serious decline in the prices of

many farm products last year should receive a good reasonable price for their products for the following reasons:

(1) The people engaged in industries need the farmer's market. Not only does the farmer spend large sums of money for agricultural implements, etc., but as hydro advances he also provides a huge market for the many things which can be operated with electrical power. If you don't think the decline in farm prices has had any effect, consider this. One implement dealer tells me his 1952 sales were down 50 per cent from the previous year, and another implement dealer states his accounts receivable have increased by over 50 per cent since 1951 -- debts owing to him by good honest, reliable people who just didn't realize the prices they expected.

(2) Unless farm prices are maintained at reasonable levels, how can our young farmers who are purchasing farms under the Veterans Land Act and the Junior Farmers Loans Act be expected to meet their commitments?

(3) Our farms must be conserved for the great population that will live in this Province and our present farmers must have an adequate return in order to properly maintain their farms.

(4) Our municipalities cannot afford to lose any of the taxes on real estate which they are presently receiving. Tax sales and abandoned farms mean greater burdens for the taxpayers who remain, and in many rural areas 1952 arrears of taxes have shown a decided increase.

Now I am not suggesting that it is within the power, or that it is the duty, of this Government to see that farm prices are maintained at a high level, but I do believe it is the duty of this Government to see that no further inroads are allowed to be made on our dairy products, and to the urban people of our Province I would like to say the few cents they might save by the introduction of cheaper substitute products would not look very large if it proved to be a factor in causing them to lose their jobs. While the thought of cheaper food might be very attractive, it is also true that our rural people cannot afford to buy many of your products unless you buy theirs, and at a price which must be fairly high because of the high prices of the things you sell to them.

I do suggest, however, that it is the duty of our Federal Government to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain our farm prices

at a more equitable level. I have read editorials in some of our papers in which they criticized any method by which our people as a whole, through our Federal Government, should be required to contribute towards the maintenance of farm prices. However, Mr: Speaker, let us consider the additional amounts of money the people of our country contribute towards the maintenance of our industries. Automobiles, textiles and many other things enjoy a protective tariff, the cost of which is paid by our own people when they purchase these products. Although these things could be imported much more cheaply from other countries, I agree our own people engaged in these industries should receive this protection, but why then should it be such a terrible thing to provide supports for the price of farm commodities when required when the high cost level of all the things a farmer must purchase makes it necessary that he also receive high prices.

Last Fall I heard a representative from the Federal Department of Agriculture tell a group of cheese producers they might as well forget about the British market-- that it was gone. Well Mr. Speaker, I said on that occasion and I say now . I don't believe the British market for cheese is gone, and

I do believe . the British people would still like to get our cheese and our bacon pro.Viding they could get it at a price they could afford to pay, and I say further our Federal Government could render a great service not only to Britain but to Canada as well if they would supply Britain with some of our surplus cheese and our surplus bacon at a price she could afford to pay, even at a cost of some millions of dollars if necessary. The hon. Mr Howe says, "What's a million!"

Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister in his budget address speak of the ferry which is being constructed in order to provide additional service between Glenora and Adolphustown on Highway No: 33. This additional service has been very badly needed, and although I am sorry . this ferry cannot be constructed in time to be put into service this year, nevertheless I am sure . the people of Prince Edward-Lennox will be glad to know this service connecting our two Counties should be greatly improved by 1954.

--- Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. WHITNEY: Mr. Speaker, the people of Prince Edward-Lennox are also pleased to know that this government is doing everything in its power to hasten the St. Lawrence Waterway

Development, and as an indication of the industrial expansion this great project may bring to our area in the future, I wish to say that I have recently been advised on reliable authority that a large British industrial concern has recently taken options on approximately 1,500 acres of farm land near Mill Haven at the southeastern corner of our riding. While I do not yet definitely know whether or not this industry will locate here, nevertheless it may well be that this will just be the first of many great industries to establish themselves in Prince Edward-Lennox, particularly when the St. Lawrence Waterway Development becomes a reality.

This riding has been admired for many things such as its fine cattle, its agriculture and its natural beauty -- I may say that I can claim the secretary of State of the United States, John Foster Dulles, as a constituent of mine as he owns the Main Ducks Island within my riding -- but this is the first time there has been any indication of a large industry locating within its borders. I am sure that the people of Prince Edward-Lennox will welcome industrial expansion as they welcome their many tourist visitors each summer and as they also welcome "Good Government in Ontario."

(Take D follows)

MR. E. P. MORNINGSTAR (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee; Mr. Hall in the Chair.

BILL NO.80 (THE METROPOLITAN AREA)

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, House again in Committee on Bill No. 80, "An Act to provide for the Federation of the Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for certain Financial and other Purposes", Mr. Frost (Victoria).

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I think we are dealing with Part VIII.

Mr. Chairman, may I say the Parts we are to consider today are those in which there are, I think, the minimum of controversy. The remaining parts of the Bill will be highly important, Part VI, "Transportation", Part VII, "Education", Part XIV, "Finances", and then the general Part at the end which has an over-all relationship to the balance of the Bill.

These Parts, numbers VIII, IX, X, XI and XIII, are those in connection with which we have found there has been very little comment from the Councils or the public. In connection with this Bill, we have taken every representation which has been made from any source, collated them together, and have gone through them section by section and Part by Part, and if there are any Parts in this Bill which appear to be non-contentious, they are the five we will be considering here today.

Mr. Chairman, that does not mean these Parts are not important. They probably contain matters of import, which the hon. members would like to discuss, but I do think, inasmuch as the principles of the Bill have been accepted, these matters must be considered incidental to that.

In transportation and education, there are matters which have been raised by the Councils, and school boards of this area. These will have to be considered very fairly when we come to them.

If we could clear away the five Parts I have mentioned, next week we could deal with one Part each day, which should enable us to carry on some other business as well. As is apparent, we have a few matters of some importance remaining to be considered by this House.

---Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

Part VIII, Sections 136 to 140 inclusive agreed to.

On Part IX, Section 141:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Section 141, with your permission, I would like to raise a question at this late hour as to why the Bill does not provide for the Metropolitan government to take over the costs of the unemployment relief from the municipalities. This is extremely important for an area like Toronto, which has a costly item in that field, and there are other parts of the Metropolitan Area which have practically no unemployment costs such as the Village and so on, and I think if we are going to have a Metropolitan type of government, for unification and other purposes, certainly this big item should be included. It would result in some decrease in the cost of administering Toronto proper, and would be reflected in the tax rate. I cannot understand why this item was left out.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member for St. Andrew raises a point which is undoubtedly very important. As I have said to this House before, if you are going so far as to reach complete amalgamation at the moment, the problem is so great it would simply overwhelm us. I think perhaps welfare

and relief costs give some idea of the difficulties in that regard.

We have in Toronto an old community which goes back to the very beginning of the history of Ontario. The foundation of this city began about 1792, and in this community of Toronto, there has grown up, during that period of time, a concentration of wealth, assessments, industrial and commercial.

MR. SALSBERG: And poverty, too.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right. You have all the things incidental to a large city. Here there is a tremendous concentration of wealth, with the result we have here municipal standards in connection with welfare which are very much higher than they are in many other places in the province.

Gathered around this community, are twelve municipalities, some of which go back in history a long way, but they are comparatively young, considering present conditions. There are areas such as that represented by the hon. members for the Yorks, and there you have communities which have been turned almost into cities from the farm fields of a comparatively few years ago.

It is only a matter of perhaps half a dozen years when I motored over portions of the Lansing cut-off, and saw the beautiful farms, and today

they are closely built-up communities.

These communities all have a standard of service perhaps not as high as in the old-established city of Toronto. The problem of expanding that across the area is one of the reasons why the City Council of the city of Toronto said that amalgamation must be on a progressive basis -- and I am not inferring this Bill provides amalgamation, or even the foundation for it, but using our best judgment, and profiting by our experiences, it may be shown it is necessary in the years to come.

The problem of welfare is simply this; if you were to entertain an even-type of welfare services across this area, on the standards of the present city of Toronto, you would, of course, have the most violent reaction shown in the tax rates, particularly those of the twelve areas on the outside.

Part IX, of course, is dealing with the equalization of welfare costs which are necessitated by the separation of a part of the county from the County of York. The hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) can explain in detail what some of those things are.

The problem, of course, is to get this whole matter within compass, and not go beyond what

can be rapidly assimilated by the communities, and then giving them the opportunity in the next few years to make changes and advances, if they desire.

It is no secret that in going through this Bill, the hon. members will find some things on which there is unanimity at the present time, that they should be extended to this Metropolitan Area, but those who will go to the Metropolitan Council, will learn by experience, and will prepare the ground work and framework and the method of government, so they can work together, and these things can be worked out in time, without causing a violet up-surge of the tax rates.

Part IX is of very great benefit and relief to the city of Toronto. If you extend it further, it may be you would create a situation which would throw the plan out of balance to the extent of creating tremendous pressure in the Area. The government has had this in mind in drawing up this legislation. It is endeavouring to go far enough, but not so far as to give violent reaction in the tax rates of the community but make the creation of the partnership as mild as possible, and yet as extensive and useful as is necessary to meet the problems.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not want to prolong this argument, but I must say I cannot follow the hon. Prime Minister insofar as the important point I raised, that of relief costs, is concerned.

The Metropolitan Council is given authority of most of the capital undertakings, schools, public works, sewage, which will benefit the Metropolitan Area, but Toronto will need to pay a share of the costs. In this Bill we are giving hospital grants to the Metropolitan Area, It is quite obvious that new hospitals will be required in the new area, and Toronto will have to share the costs too.

HON. MR. FROST: Not necessarily.

MR. SALSBERG: The relief which is the most pronounced, is being left on the shoulders of the taxpayers of Toronto. In some municipalities, the population is mixed. You have a working class people to a greater or lesser extent, some are in the poorer class area, some are in the upper-middle class area, and the existence of unemployment relief is either non-existent or only present to a very small degree. It would seem to me to be just and reasonable that the costs of relief which the province is sharing to some extent with the municipalities, should also be shared throughout

the whole area. In my opinion, this will impose a higher level of welfare service than some of these municipalities now have. In fact, some of them never had it. I am not objecting to Forest Hill Village, for instance, as they have never required any assistance for any of their citizens but most of the servants and employees, live in Toronto.

(TAKE E FOLLOWS)

When they are laid off or they are no longer required, Toronto pays the cost, and I see no logic in legislation that will not bring together all of these municipalities on an item of this sort. I am quoting from memory, I have not the figures here, but the City of Toronto pays a million dollars a year and I think that one item could be spread around the municipality. I do not know if I should move an amendment; I did not prepare one, but I want to say that I am quite prepared to write one out in addition to what is provided under this section, the Hospital Grants, etc., there should also be added the costs for relief assistance in the whole Metropolitan Area to be given over.

HON. MR. FROST: While I recognize the validity over the long-term of the things that the hon. member suggests, I am glad he is not moving that amendment because we could not vote for it.

Such an amendment would only throw a monkey wrench into the machinery and I know the hon. member would not want to do that, so I think it would be much better if he did not move that amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: I never want to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery, but if I

am allowed to move this amendment verbally without handing it over in writing, I do so move that the relief costs of any of the municipalities that will combine to make the Metropolitan Area of Toronto, should be a charge and the financial responsibility of the MetropolitanCouncil. Are you entertaining my motion?

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot entertain any motion except in accordance with the rules. If you have an amendment it must be in writing.

Section 142 to 157 inclusive, agreed to.

On Part X, administration of Justice, Section 158 agreed to.

On Section 159.

MR. SALSBERG: Does this apply to the Don Jail as well?

HON. MR. FROST: Yes.

Sections 160 to 175 inclusive, agreed to.

Part XI, Housing and Development, Sections 176 and 177 agreed to.

On Section 78.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a remark on this. I have spoken on this section when the Bill was up for second reading. I know it can be argued that all

this section does is to enable the new level of government to take up housing matters locally as a municipality, but I must express my regret at the failure of the government to provide in this section some legislation that would indicate the undertaking of low-rental housing scheme with the Government of the Metropolitan area together with federal and provincial governments.

I have spoken about it before but this legislation is the most technical that you could have, but it has nothing in it that provides even a glimmer of hope for the population of Greater Toronto in so far as Public Housing is concerned, no promise, no provision, nothing. It is just a provision regarding the Metropolitan Council for legal purposes, and one which can deal with housing, but there is no provision here which would ease in any way the housing situation.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member takes a very gloomy view of nearly everything. We have in this area thirteen municipalities whose municipal councils will still have all their powers in connection with housing and there has been nothing taken away from them. They have all the benefits of the present legislation given to each of these municipalities.

But one problem in getting housing started in this area is the fact that the housing must be built in the outlying areas. There is no land in Toronto that can be readily developed unless it is built up in the air. I used that expression once before and the hon. member used it in a totally different sense.

MR. SALSBERG: I said according to your plan Toronto would go up in the air.

HON. MR. FROST: I hope you will not use that expression again. Here is a former mayor of Toronto and other former members of the City Council, the hon. member across the way for Woodbine, and one who knows about real estate. Any of these hon. members will know the land in Toronto is very valuable land and does not permit the erection of one-storey buildings. I suppose if you are getting into housing, you will have to go into developments which go up in the air -- and I again use that in a sense I do not want to be misquoted.

As a matter of fact, to give the people of this area houses to live in, as have those of us who come from different parts of the country where we have our houses and our little gardens, and a veritable little

kingdom -- it may not be on a very large piece of land, but nevertheless it is there and it is separate -- you have to go out into the areas where you can get more land.

You can see the problem in dealing with this question which is before us. I have spoken to the various mayors and reeves of Toronto and municipalities surrounding it, in regard to publicly-assisted housing, and have heard , for instance, the Township of York saying, "We would like to have publicly-assisted housing and our municipalities haveto put up the money. We have to do it for the benefit of those from other municipalities which have the means and the finances and the assessment to do it, but we have not got it."

This adds one more thing to the powers of this community. It gives to the over-all council area housing, in addition to the housing provided by the local municipalities, and I think in doing that , you will find there will be no longer any necessity for a hold-back in housing. This breaks the log-jam in the river, or removes the road block and enables this great community to get ahead with housing schemes.

I do not want to say that the Toronto area has not erected any houses. One has only to go about this great area to see houses being erected everywhere, and these houses, of course, are privately erected and sponsored. There is nothing of the type of plan the City of Hamilton has. I think they have the largest publicly-assisted housing scheme in Canada, some five hundred houses.

That is now possible in this community, and is one of the principal purposes of this Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Accepting the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister in so far as Toronto is concerned amounts to a recognition that slum-clearance will be "out" and that slums will be perpetuated, because he argues there is no land and the only construction of homes can take place in the new unoccupied areas. What happens to our slums? They will remain because it is too costly. What other provisions do you make for them? Your whole explanation amounts to an admission that slum clearance is out of the window and that slums will be with us for many long years.

Part XIII, Parks Recreation Areas, etc.

On section 184.

MR. H. F. FISHLEIGH (Woodbine): I have a very small amendment that has to do with parks. It might be that the Metropolitan Area would require a park outside of the area itself. I have prepared an amendment to the Act so that if we wish to have a park onLake Simcoe or at Bolton, this enables that to be done and it reads thus:

> "The Metropolitan Council may pass by-laws for acquiring land and establishing, laying out and improving and maintaining public parks, recreation areas, squares, avenues, boulevards and drives in the Metropolitan Area or in any adjoining local municipality in the County of Ontario or the County of Peel or in any local municipality in the County of York, and for exercising all or any of the powers which are conferred on boards of park management by The Public Parks Act."

It is a long amendment, but I so move.

Amendment agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to ask a question about that section, whether there is any provision in the Act in this section for the River Valley Development schemes which were developed and agreed upon in the past, such as the Don Valley, the Humber Valley and other valleys and stream areas that will now be part of the Metropolitan area.

What will happen to them?

HON. MR. FROST: It does not affect the

Conservation Authorities. The Conservation Authorities still operate and carry on with the local municipalities as they did before, and their position will not be injured at all.

MR. SALSBERG: What I am trying to find out is whether the development, say, of the Don Valley conservation plan will enable the affected municipalities to get any assistance from the Metropolitan Council, or will it be the task of each separate municipality of the Area?

HON. MR. FROST: I do not think they would receive anything from the Metropolitan Council. I stand to be corrected, if I am wrong about that, but I do not think that is contained in this Act. They would not get anything from the Metropolitan Council.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not know whether they should or should not, although there could be quite an argument for having it as part of the Metropolitan Council responsibility because of the ability to spread the costs over a wider area. However I wanted to get this point clear at this time.

Section 185 agreed to.

On Section 186.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): I have an amendment here which I consider is a good one and I would like to read it to you. I move,

> That subsection 1 of section 186 be amended by inserting after the word "may" in thd second line, the words "with the approval of the Municipal Board", so that the subsection shall read as follows:
>
> (1) For the purposes of section 184, the Metropolitan Council may, with the approval of the Municipal Board, by by-law assume any existing public park, recreation area, square, avenue, boulevard or drive vested in any area municipality or in any local board thereof, and upon the passing of the by-law the public park, recreation area, square, avenue, boulevard or drive shall vest in the Metropolitan Corporation."

(Take F follows)

Subsection (1) of Section 186, authorizes the Municipal Corporation to assume existing parks vested in an area municipality or a local board.

The amendment will require the approval of the Municipal Board to any by-law passed under this subsection.

The City of Toronto recommended that before a by-law is passed under this Section the area municipalities should be given adequate notice and should have a right of appeal.

This amendment will ensure that all area municipalities will have an opportunity to present their views with respect to the assumption of any existing parks when the Metropolitan Corporation proposes to pass a by-law under this subsection.

This amendment will also effect the purpose requested by the City of Toronto that the authority should be limited to parks which are truly metropolitan in character. The area municipalities will again have the opportunity of expressing their views in respect to the matter when the by-law is considered by the Municipal Board.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to state this

is just one of the many suggestions submitted by the various councils and school boards, which have been adopted and amended and are now presented for the approval of the House. It shows again, Mr. Chairman, the time, trouble and effort which has been expended in going over each Section with a fine tooth comb. I might say that many of our Toronto parks, such as Riverdale Park and High Park, and other lovely areas of that kind, which are enjoyed by citizens from all the outlying municipalities, could be considered metropolitan park area, and so considered.

There has always been a great deal of discussion about our Toronto Island, and certainly it is important that the Island be preserved as a metropolitan park area as long as the people want to use it. I would not want anyone to get the idea the Metropolitan Council should take over the Island and declare it a park area, and all the people living there the year round would have to move -- nothing like that at all, Mr. Chairman. There are, however, sections of the Island which could be taken over by the Metropolitan Parks Board and could be developed into a really beautiful park area, and I think

this is something which should be given further consideration.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) had not made a mistake in reading his amendment. He commenced reading, "For the purposes of Section 186." I think it should be "184."

MR. COWLING: Mr. Chairman, I had "184" and "186" on the copy, and I may have been reading from the wrong one. It should be "184".

Amendment agreed to.

Section 184, as amended, agreed to.

Section 185 agreed to.

Section 186:

MR. WEAVER: Mr. Chairman, I have a further amendment to Section 186. It was never intended the Canadian National Exhibition Park should ever be liable to be taken over as a metropolitan park, and to make quite sure it carried into the Act, I move that Section 186 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

> "(5) Nothing in this Section authorizes the Metropolitan Council to assume any of the lands in the City of Toronto from time to time made available to the Canadian National Exhibition Association."

Mr. Chairman, this is one matter which

was very seriously considered by the hon. members going over this Act section by section, and later, the Council of the City of Toronto, in its brief to the Government, requested that the Canadian National Exhibition, which is and has been a great asset belonging to and financed by the City of Toronto, over a period of three-quarters of a century, should not be taken away from the City and thrown into the Metropolitan Parks system.

The main thought with respect to the metropolitan parks is that they shall be recreational areas, particularly the "Green Belt Area", and the Canadian National Exhibition complies with that.

Amendment agreed to.

Section 186, as amended, agreed to.

Section 187 agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: That completes Part XIII.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St.Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report progress on Bill No. 80, and asks leave

to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST: The Estimates of the Department of Reform Institutions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Estimates of the Department of Reform Institutions, Vote No. 182.

(G-1 follows)

HON. J. W. FOOTE (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, in presenting the Estimates of my Department I realize it is a difficult Department, and, indeed, the budget of the Department itself proved to be unpopular with a great many people, and perhaps for good reason. When you think of the needs which have to be met in this Province in the way of provision for education, roads, hydro, welfare, health and housing, which have to do with people who behave themselves, it seems like rather a burden to present a budget of $8,535,000 for those who have been irresponsible and unstable citizens. Added to this amount there is nearly two and one-half million dollars of capital expenditure. Balanced against this is a revenue of approximately $3 million.

I must remind you in connection with the revenue that the income of the Department is roughly that which we spend on raw materials, as the profit charged to the various departments of the Government is indeed very small, and in this way it may be that the true picture of the Department is not readily seen by hon. members of the House or by the public.

I am not going to deal at any length with

the statistics concerning our Department in the way of sentences and commitments. There is very little change this year, and it may be slightly encouraging to note for the first time in several years there has been a break in the steady climb of commitments and sentences. The decrease this year for commitments was 715, and the decrease for sentences, 257. However, I believe the feeling, and I think this would be shared by many of our customers, is that there are far too many people in jail in the Province of Ontario. The comparative statistics for Ontario and Great Britain do not differ very much in the number of convictions; one out of every seventy-four people in Great Britain was convicted -- this is for the year 1950 -- and one out of every ninety-six in Ontario was convicted.

There is, however, a great disparity in the figures when we consider those who were actually sentenced to prison. You must remember the first set of figures are comparatively close, but in the second set there is a very wide difference. One out of every 2,348 people in Great Britain was sentenced to prison, and one out of every 113 people in Ontario was sentenced to prison. There is a reason for

this, and I imagine the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) will have something to say about the study which he is making on the subject of parole.

In Great Britain they have two thousand full-time probation officers, and it is true many offences in Great Britain do not carry the prison sentences they do in Ontario. For instance, about fifty per cent of our commitments are due to breaches of the Liquor Control Act or acts associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

After taking everything into consideration I think we can assume there is very little profit to anyone, either the men or the state or his family, in sending as many people as we do to prison. You are all familiar with the difficulties which exist when a man who has had a relatively stable life in the community, who has a trade and is a good worker, is sent to prison for three months, say, for a breach of the Liquor Control Act. In the first place, he loses his job and his earning power ceases. Very often his family has to seek public assistance, either direct relief subsidized by the Province or his wife receives an allowance

from the Department of Welfare. Then the man's whole life is disrupted; after he has served his sentence he has a scar on his own thinking and temperament, he may have become discouraged and learned things in prison which would never have occurred to him in his own community life. He comes out of prison, he has to be assisted by a rehabilitation officer to get him another job, and he goes back into the community and he has a sense of inferiority and frustration and discouragement which follows this experience. A great many of these people are in prison, in my opinion, who should not be there at all, and a fine which could be paid on the instalment plan,as it is in some jurisdictions,would answer the purpose.

I do not mean the man should not receive some punishment, but I think the imposition of a fine, which could be paid according to his ability, would serve the purpose, and I think that as this idea of probation, not only in the juvenile field but in the adult field, grows we may more nearly approach the figures they have in Great Britain and which we may be saved the apparently unnecessary expense of continual expansion to provide places for our

inmates.

In reviewing the year's work, as you are well aware we have had some pleasant and some encouraging experiences, and some very remarkable achievements, and we have had also experiences which were very unpleasant and discouraging events. I believe George Bernard Shaw divided some of his plays into two classes; he called some "pleasant plays" and some "unpleasant plays."

The first unpleasant experience which I shall deal with and which I shall probably hear more of later on, as hon. members of the Opposition speak, is the Guelph riot. It may be interesting to you to know there is a Committee at the present time of the Directors of the American Prison Association, who study this question of riots. I am a member of this Committee, and I should like to read the names of the people who were there, people who are very prominent in this field of correction and who have held very important positions, and who, unfortunately, have had their own troubles. The experience which we had at Guelph as everyone knows is not an isolated experience in the prison world on this continent in the last year.

Here are some of the Directors of the Association, who are on this Committee: the Chairman is Richard McGee, who is Chief of the State Department of Correction in California, and I think his jurisdiction is one of the most progressive and intelligent on this continent. The second member is Dr. Sanford Bates, who made a tour of our institutions last year. He was formerly the head of the Federal Prison System in the United States, and he is now Chief of the Department in the State of New Jersey. There is a Father Brinkman, who is head of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. James Bennett, who is Director of the Federal Prison System at the present time. Professor Ashton H. McCormack, who is Professor in the School of Criminology in the State of California, and many others, including myself.

We have had several meetings to discuss this whole subject, and I assure you it is one which requires a good deal of time and study, when you speak about riots and causes, and measures to prevent them, you are in a very large field, indeed.

There are some people who say there are riots which take place for which there is no

cause. I do not believe this, myself; I think there is always a reason. It may not be an adequate reason, but there is a cause for every riot that takes place. One of the things you have to remember is that you are dealing with a very unstable population.

There are two schools of thought on how to handle prisons today, and perhaps a third one which is a combination of the two. One is referred to as being too easy and too much inclined to pamper inmates, and the other is because of too much severity running all the way from firm discipline to brutality. I think you have to have a combination of an enlightened progressive program and discipline.

We had last year as one of our consultants in the Department, Dr. Blackburn, the head of the Department of Psychology at Queen's University, and he gave us a very fine report. I understand at Burwash he made some very good suggestions, but the one thing he said I think we must remember in all our work, and the public must remember this,too, no man can be rehabilitated until he has learned to accept reasonable discipline, respect for authority and good work habits. This is the opinion of

a man who is a professional psychologist and one of the best known in this country. You have to come down to that in the long run in the treatment of your prisoners.

As I say, there are causes, whether they are adequate or not, and you have an unstable population and they have to be studied with some degree of intelligence and sympathy. In the way of discipline I try to remember this, prisoners cannot hope to arrive at a protective state in an institution where they never have anything to bother or irritate them. They speak about the food they do not like; at times they forget that in their own homes, and as long as they live, they will have to eat meals which they do not like. But the man who is going to cause a riot because of some little fault in the food is the kind of man who is going to be unable to live with in his own home. He cannot expect to go out to work in the morning in a prison and find that no one is surly with him at times or lacking in understanding.

No doubt hon. members of this House have those experiences every day in their political life. They deal with people, I suppose ninety-

five per cent of whom are quite reasonable and pleasant to get along with, but they have to meet other people who are unreasonable and unkindly and discourteous in their attitude, but you have to go on and meet them and you have to learn how to overcome certain difficulties, you have to learn to live with people you might not like too well. We are trying to watch that tendency, but we do not go to the extreme that you put a man in a place where he has protection, never anything to cross him or complain about. This is not the way he is going to find life; he has to meet the difficulties.

We do try to understand the man, to train our staff to be decent and courteous with them, and we try to avoid any incidents that will set fire to these inflammable emotional people whom you find in a prison.

I have not time to read the preliminary report of this Committee, but it deals with the problems which are not new. Any hon. members who would like a copy, I shall let them have one afterwards.

I was reading for my own information the account of the Royal Commission in Guelph

in 1937. I might say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that I am not quoting it to throw up to him the fact that in his own day, in his administration, he had these difficulties, and I know he will understand for that reason, more than anyone, just what we are up against. I was just going to say as I looked through this report I found the same old reasons and situations which were brought out by the Commission, the same reasons I found in this report which we are studying now, and they are studying in the American Congress the same things we ourselves are studying.

You find also a difference of opinion about how to deal with these people. One of the reasons given at that time of the trouble was overcrowding. This is a thing that you cannot avoid at times; you get people sent to you and you have to find somewhere to put them, and you cannot immediately go out and build a new building.

The hon. member for Brant will correct me if I am wrong, but I think after that additional space was provided at Guelph. Is that right.

MR. NIXON: That is right.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I think this is one of the chief reasons causing the trouble; we have been overcrowded in our institutions. The reason we have overcrowding in our own Ontario institutions is in a way a tribute to the success of those very institutions because in the same year, 1937, the Archambault Report was brought out and it was suggested at the time there be a centralization of the prison system in Canada, and only those who had committed crimes against the Ontario statute would be sent to Ontario reform institutions; the rest would go to the Federal prison.

What has happened during the last period of years is this: The Ontario Department of Reform Institutions has administered the policy in re reform institutions, and has created so much favourable comment on the part of the judiciary that men who were formerly sent to Kingston Penitentiary are now being sent to the Ontario reform institutions, and the Federal Department has not been faced with the same pressing demand for expansion as we have in Ontario.

(H-1 follows)

As you know, the population of Ontario has grown far more quickly than that of the other provinces. This to my mind accounts for the fact we have been so hard pressed to find accommodation for our men.

I noticed in the Report of 1937 the same thing happened as did last year at our own Institution in Guelph,,the allegation that the food was rotten.

The Judge who investigated conditions at the time said the food was good, and the report from the superintendent and officers at the prison, is also to the effect it was good. In Guelph last year, we had some complaints the food was poor, but there was no foundation for this. I daresay sometimes there is a lack in variety of the food which they get, but we have today a competent qualified dietitician on the staff who I am sure will make some helpful changes, but if you go over the menus for the last year, you will find the variety is about as good as it is possible to be, and the food itself was first-class.

There is always the question of inequality of sentences. This is one of the things which come

up all the time. You see it in the first report I referred to, in the 1937 one you find some reference to it in the Archambault report. I have had the feeling -- and those who have been hon. Ministers of this Department before have had the feeling -- that this inequality of sentence is something which causes a great deal of bitterness and dissatisfaction amongst the inmates.

There was also the question of the quality of the staff, and I suppose the question of pay arises at the same time. I note, too, here, that Judge Madden who made out this report, objects to the grounds at Guelph being too beautiful. He says the surroundings are far too good and he thinks it should be a grim place, and at some lengths he speaks of the great value of corporal punishment and suggests that for certain offenders, these words should be added, "And the prisoner shall be whipped".

He is a great believer in corporal punishment, in grimness and ugliness of surroundings. I do not agree with that, but in some ways I think it is a very excellent report. I do not agree for one moment that the place would serve the inmates to better advantage if it were grimmer and uglier, and I think it is a great tribute to the men of

my Department who have developed a place like Guelph.

Incidentally, the other day I was looking through an architect's book of designs of outstanding institutions in the United States, and I saw one which I thought looked a great deal like Guelph. I asked about it and one of my staff said it was Guelph. These people came over and said Guelph was one of the finest institutions they had ever seen, and they used the plans of Guelph in an institution in the United States.

I suppose there will be questions about the details of the Act, and I would like to forestall the hon. member for St. Andrew if it is possible, in making his excursions into the realm of fantasy that there was brutality during the riot in Guelph. In respect to the brutality, it was directed by the prisoners against the guards who proved to be extraordinarily patient, and in the days following the riot, there was no brutality, no running the gauntlet as was suggested, I think, by the hon. member in one of his reports in his own paper.

MR. SALSBERG: I never suggested that.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I must look it up. I am not as handy as the hon. member is with his clippings.

MR. SALSBERG: I shall look it up for the hon. Minister while he is speaking.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I think the action taken at Guelph was very firm and devoid entirely of the revenge motive.

On the constructive side I would say this is what has come out of Guelph, but as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) can tell you, the increase in salaries did not come immediately and directly as a result of the Guelph riot because it was something which had been under consideration for some time before I took over the Department.

As the hon. member for Wellington South can verify, from the beginning of negotiations to increase the salaries of the guards by $100, in the first instance, there had been continuous studies and revisions with members of the Civil Service, and it was brought up by $200 more.

One of the things which did come out of the Guelph riot was the realization that we had in our population there a group of psychopathic prisoners who could not be handled in this type of institution.

The set-up for the future as regards Guelph will be this: the Guelph Institution

will be for the average practical type of young prisoner, the first offender. As you know, there is a screening board at Guelph which interviews all the newcomers, gives them I.Q. tests and mechanical aptitude tests, and studies their whole attitude as to their prospects for rehabilitation, and if they are found to be acceptable they are sent to Brampton to the trade school with a very open system of discipline.

(Page H-6 follows)

This school has produced/the highest ratio I have seen in any penal institution, namely, 80 per cent of the graduates of Brampton are successfully rehabilitated today and have a trade to their credit.

The "top crust," so to speak, from Guelph according to ability and spirit of co-operativeness will go to Brampton. The main body will remain at Guelph where they will have a great deal more room than they had before, and possibly 10 per cent of the psychopathic personalities there will go to the new institution at Millbrook. That institution will account for two million dollars of the expenditure of Hospital accounts in this budget.

The plan for that institution has not yet been completed, nor, indeed have complete plans for the administration of the unit been decided upon by my staff. I would point out that before the riots took place at Guelph

Mr. Neelands, our former deputy minister who is now consultant in the Department, went to Europe for three months and made a study of this particular problem , the treatment of the psychopath. That was before we ran into the trouble at Guelph. We had realized these people were not suitable for that institution and should not be handled there,and we began

those studies and gathered a great deal of information, particularly from the Scandinavian countries, Denmark in particular, where they have a very successful institution for treatment of psychopaths.

The unit will be for two hundred men with the possible expansion to three hundred. It is not going to be a grim miserable place. I remember when we talked about it first we said, like the hon. Minister on my right, that there would be "no frills or fads," but the approach to it will be quite opposite to Guelph. In Guelph they have all privileges to begin with; if they do not behave those privileges are deducted. In Millbrook they will not get all the privileges but they may be earned and added to as they are earned.

Part of our planning in this institution is in conjunction with the University of Toronto Medical School, particularly the Department of Psychiatry.

One of my senior officials is giving full time to this liaison position. We hope to have in this new institution one of the best

planned programs on this continent. The treatment will be stressed and the study of these people will be in charge of a psychiatrist, and I would like to be able

to do something there in the field of neuro-psychiatry.

It is rather interesting to note that last year when we were attending the prison congress in the United States, we went to see something that was the talk of the whole Congress, and that was the diagnostic centres at Mendel Park, New Jersey. People came from New York, from medical centres in New York and from all over the United States to see this centre, and the scientific study that was being made on criminals. We said to ourselves we hoped that we could get something like that in Canada some time and when we came back to Toronto I had the privilege of going out with the hon. Minister of Health to visit, within a few blocks of where we are now, the diagnostic centre which has been set up for the ordinary population, and we found another in one section of the old sick children's hospital, a staff and equipment that are being used in just the same way and doing just the same thing as they were doing in the United States.

I hope to have a neuro-psychiatrist, a psychiatrist, a psychiatric social worker and social workers in this centre, so that the

men we send there who are behavior problems that no one can handle, will have a chance.

Whether this will work or not, I do not know and I do not think anybody knows, but I do know the most progressive jurisdictions throughout the world are doing something about it. In Ontario we will have a set-up that is the first of its kind to appear in Canada. Indeed I think it will be a project that is worthy of support, something like the Ford Foundation, and which might be a research centre for the whole of the Dominion.

These are the positive things which have come out of our difficulties at Guelph, the handling of the riots by my own people can stand the inspection of anybody, because there is nothing disgraceful about it. In fact I was proud of the staff, the way they behaved. The events which followed had been under consideration for a long time regarding the policy which existed before, which was realized and was pointed out so markedly by this experience. I think that is the answer, if one is necessary, to our critics.

Another one of the unpleasant experiences was one with which we are familiar indeed, and that is the escape from the Don Jail. I would ask you to remember this that jails

are not reform institutions. We had one Governor, and a mighty good one too, who tried to combine the two. I have seen some of the most modern jails on this continent and I have not found one where it was possible, even in New York, where they have a four-and-a-half-million-dollar plant, to have any constructive program. We have not the room nor the time to deal with these people and the best we can do is to give them some exercise and some reading material. They are in and then they are out.

In the jails in Toronto you have a difficulty with which we are familiar and this is a divided control, between the sheriff who is an official of the hon. Attorney General's Department and the Counties where you have the County Council Jail Committee and then you have the reform institutions. I do not think it is a good thing to have this divided control but it is one of the things which have existed here for a long time. Dealing with the County Councils you find people who give their time, who are interested and feel this is their jail, and why should they not have something to say about it?

You have the Sheriff and in many cases he is a man who can keep an eye on things

very well.

There is a suggestion that the Sheriff in Toronto be excused from duties in connection with the Jail. There may be something in that, as it is a very busy place.

However, this is a matter which is the concern of the Attorney General and his Department. The best I can hope to do is this: to accept things as they are for the time being and to work along and accept the responsibility. One thing I am very sure of is this: When anything goes wrong in this divided jurisdiction, I am the one who gets the blame.

At any rate we will do our best. We had a royal commission of which I think I spoke highly. I seem to remember the Press reported me as speaking highly of this report by the headline writers, but the editorial writers apparently disagreed.

MR. SALSBERG: Highly indignant.

(I follows)

HON. MR. FOOTE: You mean I sounded highly indignant or they did?

MR. SALSBERG: You did.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I am not very bitter about it. At any rate, it was a thorough piece of work and it is unique in that it is the first Royal Commission of which I have heard where all the recommendations were so promptly carried out. There was only one recommendation which has not been acted upon, and this is in regard to prisoners being put into distinctive prison garb. I doubt very much if you can do this with men who are not convicted for any offence. I think they are entitled to wear their own clothing, if they wish. Of course, if they wish, they can accept the prison garb, which is not repulsive in any way, but I do not think there is any prison official today who has much use for the old striped prison clothing. I have not myself, if it can be avoided.

I am not going through all these recommendations, as they have been implemented. I would like to say, however, the then governor of the jail is still a valued employee of ours as assistant-superintendent at Burwash. He is a man who has spent considerable time in our institutions, and has been trained by our people, and we have no wish

to lose him. The judge in his report said this was a man who, in his opinion, had ability, and would have years of usefulness in service ahead of him. This is what the judge said, and this is what I say. The man today is in our service, and is making a good officer.

We brought down to the Don Jail, one of our experienced superintendents from Burwash. He has chosen his staff. The salaries of the employees have been increased by $600., and I would like to say the city of Toronto was most co-operative in arranging this increase in salaries. We pay part of it, but they pay most of it. At any rate, the matter has been attended to. The staff has been increased, and a new security wing has been recommended, and the government has offered to pay 50 percent of the costs of any necessary additions, and this offer, of course, applies to any jail in the province.

It may be interesting to know that at Eaton's College Street store, at the present time, there is an architectural model produced by one of the final year students in architecture, of the proposed new Don Jail. There is nothing official about it as yet. I do not think he has been given a commission, but it is very interesting, and I

think it is a great tribute to the students of architecture and to the school itself. I hope some day we will see this place erected. It is designed to fit the present lot.

This concludes what I have to say in regard to the Commissioner's report. The hon. members have copies of it, and I say again the recommendations have been carried out.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister announced last year some negotiations for a new jail to be erected by Hamilton and Toronto together at a point midway between the two cities. Has any progress been made in this direction?

HON. MR. FOOTE: I think the idea has been pretty well abandoned, and for this reason: When we talked it over, the people in Hamilton felt they had very adequate provisions at the present time, and even for some time ahead, and they were not too keen about assuming this added expense.

As far as we are concerned, in our relationship with the city, we take the prisoners out of the Don Jail as rapidly as we can after trial, and the province pays the full cost for doing so. I am told by my officials that the costs last year amounted to something over $350,000.

If the city of Toronto was to go into this agreement with Hamilton, and have their own jail farm, they would have to pay the full costs. At the present time, the Department of Health is using the old Jail Farm.

We have a population in the Don Jail at the present time of 270 men and 30 women, as of March 2nd. I think the figures are about the same now. This is roughly 81 below capacity, as the capacity for accommodation at the Don Jail is 381. We take these prisoners out of the Don Jail as rapidly as possible, even though it means sometimes lodging them in the district jail at Sudbury on the way to Burwash, or making some similar adjustment.

We are giving the city every co-operation we can, and are getting every co-operation from the city.

I have here an excerpt from a presentation by the last Grand Jury, which I would like to read:

> "On Friday afternoon, January the 16th, 1953, we the Grand Jury, made an inspection of the Don Jail. We were conducted through the premises by Col. Patterson, the newly appointed Governor, and had discussions with him both before and after the tour of inspection. While we had no standards with

which to compare the conditions which we found, these were much better than we had been led to expect by articles in the press and reports of previous Grand Juries. In the few hours we were with him we all formed a high opinion of Col. Patterson, who impressed us as a man of determination and ability, with a firm grasp of his job. We are quite prepared to believe that the agreeable surprise we had on inspecting conditions at the Jail was due in no small measure to his efforts. The authorities are to be commended upon his appointment.

Considering the age of the building, the degree of obsolescence and depreciation seemed by us by no means out of the ordinary. The entire building appeared clean and well ventilated. We saw little evidence of overcrowding. The kitchen and cooking equipment were in good order and the meal we saw in course of preparation as well as the menus we inspected were certainly adequate. A more modern and spacious jail building would of course be desirable.

The segregation of the different categories of prisoners seems to have been carried out quite satisfactorily considering the occasionally crowded conditions of the jail."

I have mentioned the unpleasant features and I felt I was justified in dealing with them at some lengths.

On the pleasant side there are many things to say, but I will confine myself to a few words on "rehabilitation" and I am now referring to the Mimico

Clinic.

I said at the beginning of my address that a budget for a department such as mine was unpopular insofar as we are planning over $10 million for people who do not behave themselves at the expense of other people who do.

In the Clinic we have set up at Mimico for the treatment of alcoholics -- which is the first and only one in Canada today -- we have three psychiatrists now, one of whom does the work at the Mercer; we have a regular doctor, a staff of psychiatrists, replacement officers, rehabilitation officers, and social workers, and the cost of this Clinic, of course, is considerable.

Last year the cost of caring for 236 patients -- exclusive of capital expenditures -- was $43,322.61. I may say when I was at Yale University in connection with the Liquor Board and studying this subject, I spoke to some of the psychiatrists there about the possibility of doing this very thing. They said they never had tried it on a proper basis, inasmuch as they had only had some referals from other institutions. One doctor told me he had about 2 percent of the type of person from what they call "Skid Row".

We started last year with 236 patients.

Eighty-six of them relapsed and returned to custody. You may think it is rather discouraging, after all the time and effort we have spent on them in preparation for the five-weeks course in the hospital, to have 86 of them back in custody.

There were 38 we were unable to locate. We tried to keep in touch with them. This amounted to 16 percent and they have never gone back to jail, whereas their former pattern was to return time after time.

124 of those are now employed, which amounts to 48 percent success ratio over a period of years. This does not mean next year they will be in the same positions; some of them may slip, and we not know about it, but we have an organization assisting us in looking after them. The cost of this treatment was $43,000 and after having written off the ones who did not count, we have a restored earning power on the part of these people of $93 million. This is, at a cost of $43,000, we have restored earning power to the extent of $93 million. We think this is well worth-while, and I believe we may expect somewhat the same results this year.

I see it is six o'clock, and I will finish in a moment. I just want to say, in our own

province, people do not always appreciate what we are doing. I have here a letter I should like to read, from the Executive Director of the National Committee on Alcoholism in the United States. It comes from the Academy of Medicine Building, in New York City, to our Director of Rehabilitation. In this letter, he says:

> "I have not yet really recovered from the fast pace of my all too short visit to Toronto. But I wanted to let you know that, in the light of reflection, I still feel that my visit with you out to the Alec Brown Rehabilitation Clinic was really the high spot of the trip. It impressed me more than I can say, and it left me, too, with a very good feeling of hope and faith in the future for this type of alcoholic, about whom we have been so uncertain."

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say this Department has been constructive in its approach to these problems. We have had difficulties, but we have learned from them, and we are going on. We feel we have achieved good results in this field, and that our new project at Millbrook will be just as important as this one.

We have utilized the advice of all the experts we could get, and we have an impressive list of people who have visited our institutions, and have given us very good advice on a number of

occasions.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am not ashamed to ask for this $8 million-odd, nor am I ashamed of my Department, nor of the things which we have attained in it. I do not mean we are perfect, but even if we have failed in any way, or perhaps overlooked opportunities, we feel we have done a good job under the existing conditions.

In conclusion, I would like to pay the usual tribute to my own staff which has been most aggressive, faithful and loyal over the years. They are ordinary people at home, but when abroad, they become extraordinary in the extreme.

HON. MR. FROST: I think the Chairman might recognize it is six o'clock, and the hon. members might consider the good effects of the speech by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions between now and eight o'clock.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): I was going to ask the hon. Minister if he had any notes in regard to the break-out at Whitby in July. If the hon. Minister has no information on it, perhaps he might like to get it during the recess.

HON. MR. FOOTE: That is a very small thing indeed. I have forgotten all about it. There have been so many things which happened since, that

two men getting out of Whitby means nothing to me.

It being six of the clock, the House took recess.

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Volume XXVI

Thursday, March 19, 1953.

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EVENING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Thursday, March 18, 1953,
8.00 o'clock p.m.

The Committee resumed.

On Vote 182:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would not disappoint the Government by not rising at this time. I see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is happy to be getting what he expected. I want to make a few general observations.

THE CHAIRMAN: My I remind the hon.member for St. Andrew we are discussingItem 182.

MR. SALSBERG: Right. The subject the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) touched on was Main Office Administration.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. member take his seat for a moment? We are dealing with Vote 182, and any remarks in connection with that are in order.

MR. SALSBERG: My remarks are of a general character so far as Main Office Administration is concerned -- a matter of policy.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then I rule you out of order on anything but Item 182.

MR. SALSBERG: I am speaking on 182, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not general remarks. Please

confine yourself to 182.

MR. SALSBERG: I am addressing myself to general remarks on Vote 182, which deals with the main administration of the Department; it is customarily done. I want to say the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions causes me a great deal of frustration. He is one of the few Ministers who does so. I do not usually get angry with him, and he does not make one angry when he speaks. Above everything I find it extremely difficult to be sharply critical because of the many private conversations the hon. Minister and I have on matters pertaining to his Department, and I always find myself in this awkward position, that I agree with the hon. Minister and he agrees with me when I discuss matters with him, only to find a few weeks later that my conviction of the need of pressing his Department on this matter is as urgent as ever.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I am always very frank with the hon. member.

MR. SALSBERG: That is right, and I think the hon. Minister will agree that I am very frank with him.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Very.

MR. SALSBERG: And whenever I leave him, Mr. Chairman, I am satisfied his heart is in the right place and he is trying to do his level best.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Pass the Estimates, then.

MR. SALSBERG: Then I find that much pressure is necessary in order to get him to do a better job. I have said on previous occasions, Mr. Chairman, and I want to repeat that I consider the present Minister of Reform Institutions the most progressive man we have had. I have a high regard for all former Ministers of that Department, but I repeat that in my opinion he is the most progressive Minister of Reform Institutions I have known.

However, there is a long way to go. The hon. Minister touched on a few matters upon which I feel called upon to comment. I am not going into the Burwash experience about which the hon. Minister spoke, and I think quite correctly. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, with all due regard to the pressure of time, I was very glad to see the hon. Minister take the time he did this afternoon to deal with so vital a matter; and may I most respectfully suggest now that anxious as we all are to get on with the work, we are discussing under the Estimates

of this Department a matter which is really [illegible] vital to thousands and thousands of families in the Province and we are not wasting time when we are discussing problems of that magnitude and of that importance. I was [illegible] glad to see the hon. Minister take the time to deal with all these questions.

Mr. Chairman, I was not going to deal with the subject of Burwash, but I am glad the hon. Minister did so. However, I am obliged to say that he was evidently under the a misapprehension about what I said in regard to Burwash.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Mr. Chairman, is the hon. member referring to Burwash or to Guelph?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister spoke of a publication which is supposed to have carried statements of mine. I suppose he referred to The Tribune.

HON. MR. FOOTE: But is that Burwash or Guelph?

MR. SALSBERG: I had mentioned it in connection with Burwash, but if it is Guelph, let it go. As far as Burwash is concerned, I spoke about that institution for quite some time, and I only want to say that where there is

smoke there is fire, as the hon. Minister himself implied. The complaints which came from Burwash for a long time were not created by someone outside, but by a group inside. They reflect dissatisfaction, real or sometimes not quite so real, but unfortunately dissatisfaction existed in the institution and found expression, as the hon. Minister knows, in petitions which reached me, signed by many people.

I took up with the Department correspondence which I had received and which resulted in a number of important reforms. I believe it is true that as a result of the Burwash case, and in a humble way as a result of my contribution, the improvements in Burwash did take place. There is no question in my mind that the use of corporal punishment was eliminated as a result of what took place inside and as a result of the work developed outside by myself and others.

In the case of Guelph, that is similarly true. The Guelph riots were not desired by anyone, and while there may be an epidemic of riots at a given time, they are all for good, solid reasons.

Mr. Chairman, what I said bout the

Government's handling of the Guelph riot is not as bad as the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions implied. I did not say they made them run the gauntlet, and so on. I have a full statement of what I said here. I regret the fact that the Government -- and the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister were on the spot at the time -- kept prisoners out in the open for long stretches in extremely hot weather, without water. They were fed nothing but bread and water, and, I think, some porridge, and I thought that was unduly harsh at the time. I am not justifying what took place, Mr. Chairman.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to interrupt the hon. member for St. Andrew; I want to show him every courtesy until he is finished. However, I do assure the hon. member the information he has with regard to the treatment of prisoners in the Guelph riot is not correct; these things did not happen. It is true the prisoners were kept outside for a considerable time but that was done for the simple reason they had destroyed the place where they stayed inside, and there was no where else to put them.

I do not think they suffered very

materially in that way, but they were not kept outside without food or water; they had taken the food from the kitchen with the idea of holding out for a considerable period of time, and the food was out there with them. That is why for the first few hours, while we were engaged in some very pressing problems, we did not worry about them and the food supply because they had it with them.

I do not want to interrupt the hon. member.

MR. SALSBERG: Not at all, Mr. Chairman.

HON. MR. FOOTE: However, that is the fact, Mr. Chairman, and I assure the hon. member that our people used great restraint in dealing with this matter, and the moment it was possible to cook meals and feed them, they were given that food.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. member for St. Andrew please take his seat for a moment? He is not entitled to be up all the time. Vote 182 is the Main Office. Vote 184 deals with Ontario reformatories, and when we reach that vote, if the hon. member wants to talk about Guelph and other reformatories, that is his privilege.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman --

THE CHAIRMAN: If it is about the Main Office, it is all right.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I speak for a moment on a matter of proeedure? If you rule I have to deal with each item separately under the Vote, I shall abide by that ruling, but I think I should make it clear that as long as I can remember general remarks with respect to the Department in general were delivered after the hon. Minister concerned had spoken. I have no objection to limiting my remarks now and touching on them later, but I do think that was customary procedure throughout the years.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. Andrew is right in that we have not restricted speeches on the general work of the Departments. However, if that customary courtesy is extended to him, he should show a reasonable restraint. To some extent, it is against the rules; nevertheless it serves a useful purpose provided there is no abuse of that privilege, and I would therefore request the hon. member to use reasonable restraint.

If any hon. member wants to make a contribution to the usefulness of the Department and

toward its betterment, Mr. Chairman, I would be favourable. The fact of the matter is I like to listen to contributions which are not calculated unduly to take up the time of the House.

Having in mind that proposition, therefore, I think perhaps the Chair might consider a moderate restraint in the rules to be acceptable.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I assure you I am always willing to be guided on matters of procedure by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I assure him I agree, and it will be very restricted. There were reasons for what took place at Guelph, and the American organization, of which the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions spoke, have come to certain tentative conclusions in their estimation of the causes of such outbreaks.

HON. MR. FOOTE: In general,Mr. Chairman, but not with particular reference to Guelph.

MR. SALSBERG: I think it applies to Guelph as much as to anywhere else. It was their conclusion that trained staff was necessary to handle that type of inmates, and,secondly,the need for organization of activities. Those are the two main recommendations. The hon. Minister will recall a little incident I mentioned to him privately, and I do not think there is any harm in

mentioning it here. This is the case of a prisoner released from Burwash, about a year ago, came to see me -- as did quite a number of them. I was looked upon as their champion, and when one got out he would bring messages to me; I made no secret of that, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. Minister knows about it. This man impressed me as being mentally defective, very, very far from normal. Among other things he told me that when the hon. Minister was expected at Burwash, he himself was asked to prepare the boat for him, and when the boy asked: "What do you expect me to do?", one of the guards -- or whatever his title may have been --said to him jocularly: -- "Fill it with gas and bore a hole in it so he will drown."

Mr. Chairman, looking at that young fellow standing before me in my own house, I really felt quite alarmed, because he might very well have carried out what he took to be his instructions, and bored a hole in the boat and put the hon. Minister in the lake; and then where would the Government be? Certainly a man who would, even jocularly, tell an obviously mentally defective young man to do such a thing is untrained and unsuited for his position.

Trained, well-paid personnel is necessary,

Mr. Chairman. I do not mean to suggest that even if we did everything the hon. Minister says is necessary, and all that I propose, we will eliminate the jail population. I am one of those who believes that the system breeds crime.

The conclusion of the Government after the Guelph riot, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion was wrong. As a result of the Guelph experience they decided to proceed with the building of a new jail at Milton. At that time the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions said the jail was going to be as severe as people were afraid it would be. Well, people could only go by the early statements issued, and those led them to believe this was going to be a severe institution, not just the elimination of "frills", but there was going to be no recreation, no allowances for them -- a pocket-size penitentiary.

I maintain the decision arrived at at the time was uncalled for, because the conclusion to be arrived at after the tragic experience at Guelph was that we needed reform, and I am obliged to say that the remarks of the hon. Minister this afternoon regarding the institution at Malton indicates it is considerably -- if not basically -- different from the type of institution which

was pictured to the people of this Province a year ago.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to burden the House with quotations, but statements at the time indicated this was to be a little fortress, whereas the hon. Minister's speech today pictures a reform institution of the most modern type. That, of course, is an entirely different story, and I am glad to hear it.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Mr. Chairman, I believe I explained also that before the Guelph riot our former Deputy Minister was already in Europe studying this particular problem of dealing with the psychopath, and that he was not sent away after the Guelph riots to study this problem. It had been in our minds all the time.

I think the hon. member realizes that there was serious attention given to this problem before the time of the Guelph riot, and may I point out in connection with statements which appeared in the press that they are not always as comprehensive as they might be, and sometimes readers get only part of a statement. For instance, the report that there were to be no privileges grew out of the fact there were to be none to begin with, that prisoners were to earn them as they

progressed.

Apart from anything that was said in the press, I assure my hon. friend these are the facts, and I think he will accept my word.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not question the hon. Minister at all in so far as the institution is concerned, on the basis of what he said this afternoon, but I am very glad he said it and I hope it will be made known publicly, through the press and other means, so the people of the Province may have a better understanding of what is going to be done.

By the way, Mr. Chairman, originally it was to have cost $1,500,000; now I see it is $2,500,000, which means it is up $1,000,000.

HON. MR. FOOTE: We hope $2 million will do it.

MR. SALSBERG: However, Mr. Chairman, let us not fail to spend money if it is going to rehabilitate people, make them self-supporting, and send them back to their families where they belong. I have no objection to the Government spending any amount of money on that work.

With respect to the situation at the Don Jail, I did not want to go into the whole matter, but it is obvious the Government cannot

dodge the major responsibility that is theirs. I would have preferred other hon. members from the Greater Toronto area speaking on this question, but as no one else has spoken, I shall, and I do so because I think it must be stated in the House.

Aside from the antiquated structure and limited facilities at the Don, the main trouble was that of staff and policy, and it is this Government, Mr. Chairman, which is running that institution. It is the Toronto Jail and Toronto pays, but policy and administration lie in the hands of our Department of Reform Institutions. It was shocking indeed to learn how the institution was staffed. We were told guards were employed because of the patronage system at Queen's Park. The fact is, people were given jobs without any training whatever. A man interviewed by The Star told the following story of his own experiences:

> "A former guard at the Don Jail today blamed conditions at the Don on the Provincial Government system of hiring guards to pay off political debts. He admitted to me that he was hired and placed in charge of dangerous criminals through political patronage, although he had never carried a gun, had no training or experience and was never even asked if he had a criminal record himself."

(BB-1 follows)

This was his experiences at the Don during one of the war years. He said he was not surprised to hear that Steve Suchan, Edwin Boyd and William and Leonard Jackson escaped, three of them for the second time. He said he was given no training, given no gun, just given a cap and a jacket and put on as a guard, and Mickey McDonald was the man this inexperienced individual was looking after. So there was a bad system in selecting people.

Secondly there was a poor wage policy in the institution which was responsible for a turnover in personnel that almost made it impossible for the Governor to run the institution effectively.

Wages were too low and guards resigned their jobs as soon as an opportunity for another job offered itselr. So we had an understaffed deaprtment, we had no trained personnel and we had an underpaid personnel. That, of course, adds up to a very bad situation and I was glad to see that as a result of the Royal Commission's investigation there was an increase in wages given. I think there was an increase of about $600 all across the board, and as a result of the increase a new staff was obtained, so that I think by now they are almost completely staffed. If I am wrong, the hon. Minister will correct me.

Naturally, if you offer a man a living wage, the right type of man will take it. I want to give the government credit for the attempts made since the Commission to train the men employed in that institution. It became clear there was a shortage of about thirty men immediately after the trouble at the Jail and it was necessary to send in the Provincial Police.

These few experiences during the year do not indicate a breakdown, I want to make abundantly clear, in the administration of our reform institutions. They do not present a crisis in the administration of reform institutions. They do, however, indicate a tremendous need for more profound improvements in the administration of reform institutions.

With all due regard to the hon. minister, and I have said time and again he certainly wants to have the most progressive and the most modern department in that field, I think there is room for improvement and need for continuous study.

Two years ago and a year ago I urged the hon. minister and I urged the government publicly, privately, and in this House, to appoint either a royal commission of experts

from outside the House and outside this Department to make a most thorough study of the situation and of all our reform institutions to recommend improvements, and if the Government would not do that, I urge the setting up of a select committee of members of the House to make a study and then make recommendations.

I did that two years ago, I did it a year ago and I repeat it now even though I am as aware, as any private member is in this House as to what the hon. minister and his deputies are trying to do. I do not think I am far from the truth in making that statement. I think I am generally very well informed of what the hon. minister is trying to do and I wish him every success in his efforts. But I think it would stimulate things in his department and bring about improvements faster as a result of such a study by either an outside body of experts or a select committee of this House.

I want to end my remarks now with a renewed appeal to the Government to do that and as the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions knows, I am one of the members who have never voted or argued or advanced any suggestion that the Budget or the Estimates are too high for this Department. My appeals to the hon. ministers

in the past and now is that they demand the maximum amount they think necessary for the development of the most modern, the best reform branch of government. I do appeal to the hon. minister again, although I have a motion on the Order Paper I hope will be discussed before this House prorogues, and I want to urge the Government to consider it very carefully and to agree to the motion that is on the Order Paper.

May I say to the hon. minister that immediately after the developments in the Don Jail there were statements emanating from Queen's Park that such a committee would be set up at the February session. The Press at the time must have had reasons for printing those stories and those implied statements. If it was correct to think along those lines immediately after the disturbance in the Don, I suggest to you it is correct now and I hope the hon. minister and the Government will not retreat from the position they were about to take last February and will have such a committee set up. I am confident that nothing but good will come from such an impartial investigation and study and will enable the hon. minister to do the work that I believe he wants to do in his department.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): In the course of the hon. minister's remarks this afternoon, he mentioned that the report of the Royal Commission was in the hands of the members. Is that correct? I have not received one on this side.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I just assumed that everyone had received it. If that is not so I will make arrangements to have that done, and if any of the hon. members will let me know I will make arrangements for them to have copies.

MR. NIXON: I do not want to make any comment of a general nature at this time, but I notice the member for St. Andrew said that corporal punishment had been eliminated on his recommendation. Has corporal punishment been eliminated entirely?

HON. MR. FOOTE: I did not hear the hon. member for St. Andrew make that statement. Corporal punishment has not been abolished. It is never administered except as a last resort as the hon. member for Brant knows from his own experience. There is no delight on the part of an official who has to go to that extreme. He knows that everything has been tried before that stage arrived. The prisoner is then examined by a medical man and a psychiatrist who certifies him as being fit to receive the punishment.

I do not think there are very many of us here who are in favour of the liberal use of corporal punishment. On the other hand we have men who have the great responsibility of administering one of these institutions and they have to take whatever action is necessary to control the situation in the last analysis, As far as I am concerned as minister of the Department, I want to see as little use made of that method as possible.

There has been no change whatever made except it is done with the permission of the minister and at the discretion of the superintendent, but always after the medical doctor and the psychiatrist have approved.

I think all the members will realize that the treatment the psychopaths will be receiving under the future plan at Millbrook will to a great extent eliminate the need for corporal punishment.

It is a more intelligent approach to the subject and the people in Millbrook will have all these facilities at hand to deal with these difficult people. If they are in an institution like Guelph which is an open institution, they have not the facilities or the segregation, and in my opinion they have done the best they

can with the equipment they have, and the lack of segregation.

MR. NIXON: Under this first item has the location of the head office been changed recently?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes, all the offices are now over on Bay Street in the Remington-Rand building. We were scattered throughout the buildings here in the city and it was thought well to get the department together.

MR. NIXON: The minister's office is there too?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes.

MR. P. MANLEY (Stormont): In Section 182, No. 5, under Grants, I notice there is a reduction there of about $13,000 from this year. Would the hon. minister care to explain?

HON. MR. FOOTE: I think you will find that difference under Item 11 in the specific grants to the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies and so on.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): With respect to Item 5, I think $35,000 was the estimate last year. Has there been any of that amount reclaimed or repaid to the Department?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes, as we go along I will look up these figures and give them to you. The amount that is reclaimed is not as great as we

could wish, and I think perhaps it will be understood that there is a feeling on the part of a lot of people that they need not worry about what belongs to the Government. With respect to the clinic at Mimico, we have loaned a great deal of money, and it is surprising the amount that has come back.

I have letters here from men who have been through there, and one letter recently said, "I am enclosing $6 which finishes my debt for the loan we had."

I will look up the figures for it but I think we should remember this: if you lend the money this year and a man goes out, he has not had very much time to establish himself. I feel that during the next year we will still get dribbles in on this item.

Vote 182 agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: How many members are there on the Parole Board?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Nine.

MR. SALSBERG: Is that enough? Does the hon. minister feel he has enough? There was a shortage a year or so ago.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes, I think we have enough. I remember in one commission it was suggested we cut down, or cut out the board

altogether, but I think the Parole Board is doing a good job.

We have some men who are experienced in handling people, and during the last six months we have been granting about five per cent more paroles than we did before, which means a great deal of supervision.

Our rehabilitation grants deal with parolees, and also with people who are outside altogether and have nothing to do further with us, so that all told beside the Parole Board we have about thirty full-time rehabilitation officers.

MR. NIXON: Is there a lady on the board?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes.

On Vote 183.

MR. GRUMMETT: I was wondering if the hon. minister could tell us what the situation is regarding parolees being returned for breaking the terms under which they were released. What is the number you have to take back into the institution?

HON. MR. FOOTE: You are asking about the ones who fail?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, failed to carry out the terms under which they were released.

HON. MR. FOOTE: There were sixty-nine men, roughly 11½ per cent of the ones who were paroled and failed. With the women it was eleven, which would be 44 per cent.

As I recalled it,last year the failures with the women parolees were about double that of the men and we have been much concerned about that. We are making arrangements now to engage a full-time social worker, a graduate of the school, to work with the Elizabeth Fry Association, because many of these cases are in Toronto. The number is not very large but we plan to give that much more individual attention and see if we cannot cut down on those instances.

Vote 183 agreed to.

On Vote 184.

MR. GRUMMETT: In connection with Vote 184 I notice there is quite a difference in the amount estimated this year compared with last year. The total reduction is $300,000. Item 1 of Vote 184 shows an increase of $105,000 which is covered by salaries, and with that I agree wholeheartedly. I am glad to see the salaries increased.

Also in Item 30 there is an increase of $15,000, but in Item 4 there is a reduction of $420,000. I wonder if you could give us an

explanation of how that large sum was arrived at.

HON. MR. FOOTE: That is an industrial account.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

HON. MR. FOOTE: This is the explanation. The price of live stock for slaughter in the abattoir decreased in 1952 and 1953, and the wool prices were down. There is a great deal of that used in the woolen mill there, and if the price levels are maintained as they are now, I think we will get through with with what we have. But we are not so much concerned with changes in our industrial account. For instance, if we need a lower price for industries it simply means the Department is making more money, but we try to not tie up any more than we need to begin with. It is a very difficult thing to estimate what the figure will be during the year.

MR. T.D. THOMAS.(Ontario): On Item 4, are there any products sold outside?

HON. MR. FOOTE : No, none at all.

Vote 184 agreed to.

On Vote 185:

MR. NIXON: Is there any change in the operations at Mimico?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes, there have been

some changes in the industries. We have an improvement in the drier system at the Brick plant where we hope to increase the production. I hope to use a great deal of the material in the construction of permanent buildings there. We have been greatly concerned with the temporary nature of this building. Many of them are old huts and, as the hon. member for Brant well knows, in Mimico much of the operation is a welfare operation, old men who have broken connections with their families and have no place to go.

We hope to use much of that brick and our own labour and build a permanent structure to make better conditions, especially for this older group of people.

Votes 185 and 186 agreed to.

On Vote 187.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Some days ago I made a suggestion that it might be advisable to give consideration to establishing a female parole board. Has the hon. minister any comments to make on that?

HON. MR. FOOTE: I feel there is a great deal of merit in that. We have one woman on the Parole Board of nine at the present time, and she has been a very good and faithful member and has attended meetings of the Parole Board in Burwash

and Guelph.

MR. NIXON: If she is as smart as the Mayor of Ottawa was this morning, she will hold her own.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I am glad to hear anything good about the Progressive-Conservatives, whether men or women, but I have the feeling it is a rather awkward thing for a woman to sit on the board with men. Some of the cases are not too savoury in their details and a man may feel very reluctant to say what he has to say in front of a woman. Yet at Mercer you have to have one woman, and I quite agree with the hon. member who has suggested it would be as well to have parole boards composed entirely of women to deal with women's cases.

(Take CC follows)

. I mentioned that to some of my own people and there are some very fine people in the Mercer, and sometimes some of them feel the men are more kind to the women than are those of their own sex. That may be right or not. But it certainly is a thought worthy of consideration, that we might have a men's parole board to deal with the men and a women's parole board to deal with the women. Perhaps I had better ask the women about that. We are always anxious to please.

MR. SALSBERG: Some years back there was a suggestion that the Mercer should be replaced with a more modern institution somewhere. Is that still under consideration, or has it been given up?

HON. MR. FOOTE: May I ask the hon. member if he has been in the Mercer lately?

MR. SALSBERG: No.

HON. MR. FOOTE: We would be very glad to have the hon. member visit it. We will be glad to arrange a visit at any time, and I would ask the hon. members who may so desire, to pay it a visit. It is basically a good building. It has enough grounds around it to make it quite attractive. The only difficulty, from a long-term point of view, is the value of land, and it may be that sometime it

may have to be abandoned in the interest of industry. But the building is good, and it has been renovated from one end to the other. It is most attractively furnished. I receive many letters from people who have been there as visitors, who have been amazed at the changes made, and how lovely it is now.

I was invited there with my wife not long ago for dinner. We were the guests of the graduating class in home economics, and those girls had prepared a wonderful meal, and welcomed us in the most gracious fashion. We had a corridor party afterwards, and some of them expressed the wish that the magistrates would come down and see the place, because there are occasions where the magistrates have said a girl should be sent to Kingston Penitentiary, because the Mercer was no place to send her. They would be much surprised if they would go into that building and see how lovely it is, and what a constructive programme we have in regard to it.

I think in this country we are too prone to throw things aside because they are old. In the Old Country, if a building is 200 years old, they are proud of it. Here, if you get a building which is 50 or 75 years old, they want to scrap it.

I think that is a poor tribute to the builders.

We would like to retain the Mercer, because it has the advantage of being in a university centre, where we can get the best possible assistance from every faculty of the university.

I do not know what the future programme will be. I think we need one more institution, but I would like to retain the Mercer, as I feel it is serving a very useful function.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, with the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) and the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) one day last week, without any warning, I had the privilege of going through the jail, and we made a quick visit to the Mercer. We were much impressed with what we saw. You would think you were going into a women's college. We were met by the lady superintendent, a very charming person, and there was nothing to suggest a penal institution. The girls were neat and clean; the place was spotless, all the result of their own efforts, and I was absolutely amazed at their class of domestic science.

We saw the dining room, and I have been in golf clubs which were not any better. There

were colourful decorations, colourful tablecloths, colourful china on the table. We saw the meal they were preparing, and saw the menu, and it is a credit to the Department and to thie Government.

The only thing which suggests a penal institution is if you looked across the corridor at the dormitories. They have their radios, phonographs, and other recreational facilities, and it is really an astounding place.

Vote 187 agreed to.

Vote 188 agreed to.

Vote 189 agreed to.

Vote 190 agreed to.

Vote 191 agreed to.

On Vote 192:

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if he would be kind enough to give us a short resume of what further it is intended to do with the institution at Port Arthur, and what the intention of the Government is.

HON. MR. FOOTE: We have provided $130,000 for salaries, merchandise, service, equipment, and other necessary items for the operation of this institution, when it is established. In addition to that, I assume there will be the

regular work carried on by the Department of Public Works in the renovation of the institution and equipment. We always try to get all we can out of the Public Works, and we will repeat that performance, for your benefit.

MR. PETER MANLEY (Stormont): Referring back, Mr. Chairman, to Vote 191, item No. 4. Is that not a new item? I would like to have the hon. Minister say a few words about it. I do not believe it was included in the Estimates last year.

HON. MR. FOOTE: That item is a $10,000 one. It is for the establishment of a new industry. We are going to make cement tile there.

MR. MANLEY: That is a new industry?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): With respect to the Fort William vote, Mr. Chairman. I remember a year ago, the province operated a reformatory at Fort William, but it was turned over to the Department of Health. Does this refer to the same property?

HON. MR. FOOTE; Yes, the same one.

MR. NIXON: Is there a staff there now?

HON. MR. FOOTE: The staff belonged to the Department of Health, but the function of

this institution, when we take it over, will be, first of all, to take the strain off the neighboring district jails, and, secondly, to operate the farm to provide as much produce as we can for the new hospital at Port Arthur.

Vote 192 agreed to.

On Vote 193:

MR. PETER MANLEY (Stormont): Mr. Chairman, I notice the salaries have been reduced at Bowmanville by $20,000. What is the reason for that?

HON. MR. FOOTE: It is an increase. These would be the normal increases. My recollection is in our total Estimates, the normal increases in the Department amounted to $111,000.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): It is an increase of $20,000?

HON. MR. FOOTE: Yes, this would be the normal increases.

Vote 193 agreed to.

Vote 194 agreed to.

Vote 195 agreed to.

HON. W. E. HAMILTON (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Chairman, as the immediate predecessor of the present hon. Minister, I would like to suggest that possibly some time

during the coming year, the hon. members of this House take the opportunity of visiting as many of these institutions as possible. I am sure they will have a much keener appreciation of the problems of administration. Do not just spend a few minutes at each one, but try to spend as much as a day at least at each of these institutions. Then, if at all possible, sit in at a meeting of the Parole Board, and I assure you it will give you a clear illustration of the extent to which the Parole Board is endeavouring to meet these great problems, and in my opinion, the superintendent and his staff are doing a very remarkable job.

As one who has sat in this House and listened year after year to questions asked of the hon. Minister, I would ask you to visit these institutions, and I am sure you would get a much keener appreciation of these problems, in which we are all so intensely interested, and after such a visit, I am sure you will agree that this province is in the fore-front in the field of reform institutions.

HON.MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports progress, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I will call notice of Motion No. 1.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Notice of Motion No. 1, by Mr. Nixon:

> "That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to study the whole matter of the administration of Provincial Reform Institutions, and to make such recommendations for the improvement of the administration of the said institutions as the committee may regard as justified as a result of its deliberations.
>
> And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendance before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants."

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, before the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) speaks on this motion, may I say that at one time it seemed to be the method that there was simply the bald

statement that it was unacceptable. I am sure some of the hon. members here will remember that.

MR. NIXON: Some are, and some are not.

HON. MR. FROST: I will surprise the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) by saying this motion is acceptable, but I will ask the hon. member to give his reasons for moving it. I will, a little later, suggest the wording be changed somewhat. I think it is too restrictive, and I will make certain suggestions about it. . Subject to that, we will accept the motion.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Speaker, I have sat so often in this House when an hon. member has talked himself out of something he had right in his hands, so I really hesitate to say anything. I think the Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills will agree with me that in many instances, if the advocate of a measure had stopped at the right time, he would have had his Bill go through, but he talked so long that finally he lost the whole thing.

I brought this matter, Mr. Speaker, to the attention of the House last year when I was discussing the Estimates, but I felt it was unwise to press it at that time, because the House had already committed itself to some three or four Select Committees, and I did not want to suggest

another, under the circumstances. I was extremely sorry, Mr. Speaker, after the difficulties which developed at Guelph, and particularly at the Don Jail, that we did not have a Committee of the House available to be of service to the Department, to the hon. Minister and to the Government, because I believe they would have done a real job.

I am quite free to say that long ago I lost very much of my confidence in Royal Commissions or enquiries. The hon. Minister referred to one which I appointed many years ago, back in 1937, when we had the riot at the Guelph Reformatory, and while it was not too serious, the boys certainly had themselves a good time there one night and did $14,000 or $15,000 worth of damage, and smashed the place up considerably. I think one poor fellow developed pneumonia from sleeping in a cell, the window of which he had broken himself, and I believe he later died from the effects of it. I felt it was in the public interest to appoint a Royal Commission, and let the inmates "get off their chest" the grievances they had, and to enable the public to hear all the evidence which was given, as these things do restore confidence, if confidence is lost, in an institution, or in the administration of a department. But I agree with the hon. Minister entirely, that I was

extremely disappointed in the report of the Commissioner. I recall another riot we had at Burwash in the days when the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs was the Minister of Reform Institutions. He appointed a Royal Commission to investigate that situation, and what he said about the report of that Royal Commissioner, as I remember it, was really pretty strong, and had the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) commented on conditions in the Don Jail, it would have been very mild indeed , compared to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs' comment on his Royal Commission which investigated Burwash.

Our experience has been so extremely good, Mr. Speaker, with the work done by the Committees of the House. I feel they have never been properly compensated for the job they have done and the recommendations they have made, which have frequently resulted in radical improvements in the administration of the public affairs of this province.

I believe such a committee might have done as good a job -- or better -- than the Royal Commissioner who investigated the riot at the Don Jail.

May I assure the House, Mr. Speaker, there was nothing further from my thoughts in putting this

resolution on the Order Paper than to, in any way, cast any reflection against the Department, over which I had the great honour to preside for some years, and certainly not against the hon. Minister, for whom I have the greatest admiration and the warmest friendship, and particularly in the officials of the Department, most of whom were there in my day, some of them having served under at least eight Ministers, and given equally loyal service to this good old province of Ontario, irrespective of what Minister it was under whom they served, or what government was in power at the time.

(TAKE DD FOLLOWS)

I have nothing but the highest respect and the highest regard for the officials of the Department of Reform Institutions, but from time to time I believe it is in the public interest there should be a survey made by a Committee of this House of the functioning of such an extremely important Department. Last year when I mentioned this matter, I referred to the fact that nearly fifty years had passed since such a survey had been made by a Committee of this Legislature. I believe in 1908 there was a Select Committee appointed to investigate the question of prison labour only -- it was a very narrow reference -- and as far as I know that was the last Select Committee of the Legislature that ever went into the whole question of reform in the Province of Ontario.

Although I could not find any report in the Library, I remember very well Mr. T. H. Preston, former owner and editor of the Brantford Expositor, and an hon. member of this Legislature at the turn of the century, took a great interest in these matters, as well as in children's aid work. I have frequently heard him on the public platform in Brant make speeches about being a member of a Select Committee of the

Legislature,which, under the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, went into the question of prison administration very fully and brought in recommendations including, I believe, the appointment of a parole board. When Mr. Hanna set up this parole board he made Mr. T. H. Preston the first Chairman of the Board, although Mr. Preston had been the Liberal member for Brantford in this Legislature at the time the Whitney Government was in power. That is the reason I was pretty certain there had been a Committee sitting previously on the question of prison administration.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, a number of hon. members of this Legislature going into this question very fully might very well be able to bring a fresh viewpoint to the whole problem. They would not in any way be hampered by previous associations with officials of the Department or with the policies which may have been in effect for many years. Sometimes we find it difficult to get out of the old rut and adopt new policies. Hon. members could visit these different institutions and probably some in other parts of Canada and in the United States. Of course, should the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.

Frost) desire to widen the reference enough to send them over to England about the 2nd of June to investigate the Borstal system, I am sure they would gather a great deal of valuable information for the Province in that way.

I am certain also the members themselves would derive tremendous benefit from such an experience and would get a graph of the details of the problems in connection with the whole matter of prison administration, which they will never get by listening to any discussions in this Legislature.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, before I make the mistake of talking myself out of a favourable decision by the Government, I shall be very happy indeed to move the resolution standing in my name.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, possibly the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) and other hon. members may wish to say something on the subject, but I suggest, instead of putting the motion when such hon. members have finished, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) move the adjournment in order that the reference might be reconsidered and that he might talk the matter over with the hon. Minister of Reform

Institutions as to the number on the Committee, which might be incorporated in the motion.

May I suggest a wording, Mr. Speaker, somewhat after this fashion? The hon. member for Brant has moved that the Committee deal with the whole matter of administration. I do not want to limit that, but I suggest a Select Committee of the House be appointed to study the problem of the reformation of delinquent individuals, and the place therein of reform institutions, and to make such report and recommendations with reference to the problem as the Committee may regard as justified as a result of its deliberations.

I think our reform institutions in this Province are very fine institutions indeed, and it is a good thing to let people know about them. I do not know how one can let people know about them better than having hon. members of this House charged with the duty of looking into them and making recommendations about them. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, in that limited sense, if the administration were looked into from that standpoint, I am satisfied the administration would be found to be good, and I think the Committee will so find. After all, we are

interested in a broader field than that. We are interested in the actual rehabilitation into useful citizens of those unfortunate delinquents who get into these institutions; that is the really important matter with which we are concerned.I believe the Committee might look into that phase.

I was quite interested in what the hon. Minister said about keeping people out of jail. I think there is a great deal to that. The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) spoke of the probation system, where suspension of sentence is used instead of sending offenders to jail. Going back a great many years, to the days in which the father of the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) was in this House -- in the days when Mr. Rainey was Attorney General -- there were laws passed which, without any option, compelled the Courts to send offenders to jail.

In 1953 a great deal of water has gone under the bridge. I do not know if the system of mandatory sentences is doing good in this Province; I doubt it. I am inclined to think that while some cases may demand mandatory sentences, on the other hand it is true that where sentences are not mandatory, there may be

found more disposition on the part of the Courts to avoid rendering a decision which carries a mandatory sentence. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I myself have views which I find are rather unacceptable in connection with the death penalty. I do not like it at all, but I find my views are not acceptable to the majority of people, and I have always felt the majority probably are right. Nevertheless, mandatory sentences, and sentences which are by statute harsh, have placed the administration of justice in a difficult position.

This Committee might look into some of these things. They might look into the whole matter of our reform institutions, the reformation of delinquents, and, indeed, administration and everything else. Let us see about it, and I am sure it will have a good public effect, and that is why I agree with this motion.

HON. MR. FOOTE: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the Government is able to accept the motion of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). We all have a such a regard and affection for him that I am sure it would go very much against my grain to refuse him anything. I hope he will be able to serve on this Select Committee. I can

assure any hon. members who may be associated with the Committee, they will have access to all our institutions; nothing will be hidden from them. I think probably this is the only hope of getting a number of hon. members into the institutions, even as visitors.

The hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) has quizzed us a little about the propriety of our policy with respect to tenders. I believe we have convinced him we do what is right; but I was thinking that the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) and myself have a very unorthodox way of doing things. I suppose that is all right, but he and I when we get together in his riding, in order to do things that should be done and which are difficult, sometimes use a little "skulduggery".

MR. GRUMMETT: Do not tell them about that.

HON. MR. FOOTE: I shall tell them. When some of his constituents wanted to erect a grandstand in their playing field -- I have a very good idea who it was, too -- they found some legal difficulty about buying from Public Works. We thought it over, and decided that failing to get permission, rather than see the

wood rot there, we would simply steal it, and that is what we did. I suppose when this Committee gets together they will find out what we did for those children, and will probably put both of us in jail. However, we shall be there together. I may ask the hon. member for Cochrane South to be one of the members of this Committee, because he is familiar with that work and I know he would be very helpful indeed.

I am looking forward to the functioning of this Committee, and I believe it will do a good job for us and be very helpful.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

HON. P. T. KELLY (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, the estimates of my Department are about to be considered but first I should like to present an outline of its major activities. As the hon. members know, the cost of government has increased steadily in the years since the Second World War. The Government of Ontario has increased its welfare, health and educational services, its municipal grants, its highway construction program and its many other services to such an extent that the highways program alone is today almost as costly as the ordinary operations of all government departments were in the years immediately preceding the war.

The southern part of the Province can boast a highway system which, I believe, compares favourably with any in the world. We in the north feel that the present Government's policy in the accelerated road construction plan throughout the area is an inducement which will pay big dividends in the immediate future and in the years to come.

There are so many, many benefits enjoyed by the people of this Province, and administered by this Government, that it is not to be wondered that the cost of public service comes high.

In the final analysis there is just one way in which we can pay for the benefits we enjoy, and that is by the sale of goods and services. We in Canada, and particularly in this Province of Ontario, have been blessed by Divine Providence with untold bounty. The fertile fields which cover the entire southern region, the richly productive Clay Belt of my own northland, the thousands of square miles of timberland spreading in a vast belt across the Province, all proclaim our great heritage and all our part of the wealth which we share.

Well to the forefront of our Province's resources are those which lie beneath the ground waiting to be taken and used to further our national well-being and to promote an enviable living standard, not only in our own land but throughout the world. It is a sad commentary that some of the great benefits which our mineral resources could and should be conferring on a peaceful world must be dissipated in warfare, and in preparation for the greater struggle which the enemies of freedom may yet thrust upon us. Yet, as long as war or the threat of war lasts, the vast nickel resources of the Sudbury Basin, the iron of Steep Rock and Michipicoten

stand ready to fight for us, for our homes, our ideals, and all else that we think worth fighting for.

In a very particular sense the mineral resources of Ontario belong to the people of Ontario. Untouched billions lie buried, awaiting the tap of the prospector's pick, the probe of the diamond drill. Because under the most favourable conditions mining is a most risky game financially, it requires real courage on the part of investors to devote their dollars to the development of new mining property, however promising the prospectus might be. The great bulk of investment in Ontario's mining corporations is made up of the savings of individuals, the little man who owns ten, twenty or a hundred shares, rather than the great financial institutions which control great blocks of stock.

I cannot agree with the contention of other speakers who have been heard from time to time in this House and elsewhere, that we Canadians lack faith in our country's future -- faith that we are prepared to back with solid cash. I am not in possession of statistics to support the contention, but I am quite certain

that the bulk of stock in the great majority of Ontario's mines is held by Canadians, as an investment in this country's great present and still greater future. The stock is normally sold on the open market and is available to any investor without any restrictions as to nationality. Naturally, much of it is purchased in the United States by Americans. It is surely no reflection on this country if people of another nation are prepared to show their tangible faith in our resources. Neither is it an indication that Canadians are selling Canada short, as has been alleged unthinkingly altogether too often. Ideally, of course, we would all like to see the profits of our mines and all our natural resources kept exclusively in Canada. Perhaps that day may come, but meanwhile it appears to me that we should be very thankful for the support our industries derive from the citizens of our friendly neighbour to the south.

Traditionally, Governments are spending bodies. That is, the services they provide cost the taxpayer money over and above the revenue which is derived by the various Departments from specific segments of the public.

My Department, however, is in the happy position of being a profit-making branch of the Government. Through modest fees, taxes, licences, rentals and other charges, as well as the sale of mining lands it will produce a revenue, both ordinary and capital, of some $5,350,000 against expenditure, both ordinary and capital, of approximately $1,825,000, to show a surplus of approximately $3,525,000 for the 1952-53 fiscal year.

Our estimates of receipts, both ordinary and capital, for the fiscal year 1953-54 is approximately $5,675,000, while our estimate of expenditures is $2,100,000. Thus we hope to show another surplus of $3,575,000.

I have already outlined in an address to this House the work that has been done since the Hon. Mr. Gemmell, then Minister of Mines, first asked this Committee to approve an appropriation of $1 million for the construction of mining roads during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952. A great deal of ground work was necessary before actual construction could commence on any of the major projects during that year, and, as a result, expenditure was only about $146,000. The hon. Minister of that time,

however, made no apology when he came back here last year and asked for another $1 million to continue this extremely valuable program. Your confidence in his judgment has been fully justified in the light of the results obtained with the comparatively small expenditure of $800,000.

Again, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, I am asking for an appropriation of $1 million which will permit us to make final payments amounting to approximately $300,000 on many of the roads now under construction or under contract, and to plan additional projects, some of which are presently under consideration, such as the Matachewan-Kenogami road, which would cost approximately $200,000, and the extension to the Warren Lake Road, which would cost approximately $250,000. If these two projects were undertaken we would have a balance of $250,000 for the construction of access roads in conjunction with interested mining companies. I would like now to assure this Committee that my Department has seen to it,and will continue to see to it, that the Government gets full value for every dollar spent on the construction of mining access roads.

I now turn to the estimate for ordinary expenses of my Department. The Department's function, as I see it, is to do everything in its power to aid and encourage the mining industry, to place its administrative and technical services at the disposal of individuals as well as of companies, to increase their changes of success at prospecting new territory and developing ore bodies to the point where they may become productive and profitable. You will note by the estimates that the Department is divided into branches, each providing a specialized service.

The first of these is the main office, which is the administrative centre of the Department and is responsible for policy, financing, taxation, publication of geological maps and reports and general administration of the whole Department. Funds appropriated also provide for salaries and expenses of the Mining Court. Main Office expenditures for the current fiscal year were estimated to total about $394,350, including the Minister's salary, which, of course, is fixed by statute. My estimates under Vote 121 for the fiscal year 1953-54, on the same basis, is approximately $403,000, an increase

of about two and one-quarter per cent. This increase, amounting to approximately $8,650, can be attributed to higher administrative costs, and a more ambitious program for the production of geological maps and reports.

In connection with these geological maps and reports, I should like to say a word now about an entirely new mineral resources' map which is currently in preparation. This map will, we feel, be of great value in setting forth the whole mineral picture in this Province in graphic form. It is estimated that printing costs will be approximately $7,000. In addition, for the first time we are presently preparing on one sheet all the available geology of the James Bay Lowlands. Printing costs here are expected to be approximately $5,500.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this opportunity of acquainting hon. members of this House with an ambitious project which has been undertaken by the cartography section of the Publications Branch of the Department of Mines.

The compilation of a complete and accurate mineral resources map of the Province of Ontario has long been under discussion, and for the last six or seven months part of

the staff of our cartography section has been engaged in the tedious but unavoidable work preliminary to issuing a new and up-to-date map of such a nature.

The map will be similar to those of the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick. In these cases the maps were prepared and distributed by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, but, to the best of my knowledge nothing similar, or on a comparable scale,has ever been attempted by the corresponding Department of any of our sister provinces.

I have no doubt that to many hon. members of this House a map is just a map -- a vari-coloured representation of the salient features of a given area -- a handy thing to have in the glove compartment of your car as you drive along a stretch of highway with which you are not familiar.

I doubt that one per cent of the people who use maps have ever had occasion to ponder the vast amount of work and research which is required to produce one of the simplest sort.

I ask you to consider the formidale proportions of the task which was undertaken by

a staff of only two or three men last September, when, starting right from "scratch", they began to build up from blank paper, a comprehensive scrupulously accurate map of the Province, showing not only the salient topographical features, but also, in closest detail, the known mineral occurrences including all producing mines and former producers which are now inactive. Also, shown in colour, will be the geological zones and such political divisions as districts, counties, townships, cities, towns and villages. Principal roads and possibly airports will also be marked.

I repeat, this monumental task had to be started right from "scratch". It is not a case of bringing obsolete maps up to date with new information. No map of Ontario, such as this one, is in existence, nor has an attempt been made heretofore to compile on a single sheet all the information which it will contain.

It is not to be confused with the ordinary topographical map which shows rivers, lakes, highways, etc., in generally satisfactory detail. At best a map of this kind would only serve as a base from which to start work, and the best of such maps which we could obtain had to be

adjusted and corrected in some detail before they could be used even as basic material.

So we found it necessary to make up a completely new base map purely as the foundation for the mineral map, but the work, once done, will not be lost with the completion of the new mineral map. The basic map will be available for many other maps of all or part of the Province, which will be required from time to time.

Consider the vastness of the area to be covered.

The new map will be drawn on rather a large scale -- 20 miles to one inch -- and the complete sheet will measure 40 by 50 inches. The extreme northern part of the Province will not be included in the map proper, of which the northern limit lies just north of the 53rd parallel of latitude, with terminal points at Sandy Lake on the Manitoba border and Akimiski Island in James Bay. The portion not included will be shown as an inset map on a somewhat smaller scale. Other small inset maps will show details of the Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland-Larder Lake, Cobalt, Red Lake and Little Long Lac mining camps; of smelters, refineries, reduction works, blast furnaces, and ferro-alloy

plants, as well as the centres of the limestone and clay products industries.

The map must necessarily be thoroughly indexed with listings in the borders of relevant information which cannot be included in the scope of the map proper. A separate index is planned for each mining division. Numbers located on the map will be related to the names of the mining companies concerned, metals or ores mined will be shown in the order of abundance, and the number of years over which each property has been producing will be shown.

A table of statistics will show the value of the various minerals produced in the Province in 1951, and the all-time total. The Ontario figures will be related percentage-wise to the Canadian total. A second table will show the values in ten-year periods since 1890. A further breakdown will give the same information in the form of dollars per capita of the output year by year in relation to population. A graph will be included. Each of the principal mining camps will be treated as an individual unit in compiling similar production figures for the third statistical table. There may also be a summarized historical review of mineral

discoveries and the development of Ontario's mining industry.

Hon. members may, with some justification, ask: "What is the purpose of all this activity? Why should we go into the map-making field? It will probably be a very nice map when it is finished, but will it pay back in dollars and cents the money it is going to cost?"

I can only answer that we are supremely confident the effort will pay off in a big way, even though it may never be possible to assess the benefits on a balance sheet. A great deal of the benefit will be intangible -- the help it will give prospectors in seeking new areas which show promise, in staking claims in those parts of the Province which have a history of mineral productivity.

The continuation of this country's pre-eminence as a source of mineral wealth depends in a very large measure on the continuing supply of prospectors with faith in their geological knowledge and the ambition and courage to face life under rugged conditions. Anything which can be done to help this sturdy breed of men should be done. Anything which will help to lead them to success and avoid the expenditure

of their time and energy in forlorn hopes will result in a healthier economy and a stronger mining industry in this Province.

That, primarily, is the reason for the map and the justification for whatever it may cost. We have roughly estimated the printing cost as $5,000 for 5,000 copies, or $7,000 for 10,000. It is not a great outlay and it will prove its value many times over in the years ahead.

Another important purpose of the map is educational. Its use by schools, colleges, chambers of commerce and similar organizations will, we confidently expect, further a general interest in, and knowledge of, the mineral heritage of this Province, a heritage in which we all have a share.

The mineral map of Ontario will, in itself, provide an inventory ofthe mineral resources, the development and reserves in this Province. When read in conjunction with similar maps of the other provinces of which I spoke a few minutes ago, it will help to form a composite picture of the whole miningindustry across Canada.

Finally, the map will provide an excellent

medium of advertising Ontario's mining industry. It will show what has been done and will indicate what may be done in extracting mineral wealth from our great treasure house. It will point up in a graphic manner the investment opportunities which our mines offer.

Our cartographers are straining every nerve in order to ensure that the job will be done so that the completed mineral map may be distributed at the meeting of the Geological Society of America which is to be held in Toronto in November of this year. The work is progressing so favourably that there is now little doubt that they will be able to meet the deadline.

I can think of no better time or place to launch the completed work than here at a meeting of the acknowledged leaders in the field of scientific mining knowledge. It will be a form of direct advertising for Ontario's great mineral resources which could not be duplicated in any other way, or with such an ideally selected audience.

Our present plan is to print 5,000 maps in the first edition. The plates, of course, will

be retained intact so that when a new edition is called for it can be run off with a minimum of trouble and cost. Amendments, as they may become necessary in the light of new knowledge and subsequent developments, can be made quite easily.

As yet the Department has not arrived at a hard-and-fast policy as to the method of distribution. It may be that the map will be given without charge to any and all who request a copy. It may be considered better policy to make a nominal charge, to help defray expenses and to cut down wasteful and unnecessary distribution. Or, finally, we might decide on a combination of the two schemes, making a charge to some categories and allowing free distribution in other cases. All these methods have been used at various times in controlling the output of our publications branch.

Mr. Chairman, I have dealt at considerable length with this one project of the publications Branch of my Department because I believe that it is one of the most important jobs which it has ever undertaken; certainly it is one of the most ambitious for a small staff, only moderately well equipped with the tools

for the job.

However, I would certainly not want hon. members of this House to gain the impression that this is the only work which is being handled at the present time. At this moment there are a number of distinct publications in course of preparation and these will all be released in the near future.

Since the publications branch was first organized within the Department, it has been responsible for issuing hundreds of reports of various kinds, varying in size from single sheets to books of two or three hundred pages. Concurrently scores of geological maps have been printed and published to cover specific areas, and, in one case, the entire Province.

Last year, for example, eight full-scale reports were published. They covered the geology of four townships, a statistical review of mines in Ontario, a report on natural gas and one on ground water in the Province. Also, there were four preliminary reports and three bulletins issued. In all cases, of course, the material was prepared and the necessary surveys were made by competent members of the Mines Department. In nearly

all cases the reports were accompanied by maps of the respective areas under review, and, in addition, five geological maps were prepared to cover various townships. All these reports and maps have been given wide distribution where it is felt that they could best benefit the mining industry of the Province.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that it is well that hon. members of this House should be made aware of the work -- the really important work -- which is being done by a handful of faithful and highly skilled public servants in the interests of the people of Ontario. They and their chief, Mr. Alex Braidwood, a veteran in the public service of Ontario, deserve the thanks of all whose interests lie in the future of the mining industry of this great Province.

The work of the Department is brought to the attention of the general public, with excellent results, through the medium of exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa and a limited number of smaller fairs. The overall cost of all these exhibits will not exceed $7,800 this year.

An interesting activity of the Department,

conducted under the direction of the Main Office is the continuing investigation of the effects of sulphur dioxide fumes on our forests. This work is carried out by a special committee made up of personnel of this Department, the Department of Lands and Forests and interested nickel companies. The cost, estimated to be $20,000 for the coming year will be shared on an equal basis by this Department and the companies. The Departments' share is provided under Vote 121, Item 4.

The Province of Ontario this year will act as host to the eleventh annual conference of Mines Ministers. This important event will take place at Niagara Falls the 17th, 18th and 19th of September.

The greater part of the work of the geological branch is done by specialists who know as much about the physical makeup of this Province as any similar group anywhere. The data which they produce enables the Department to publish reports on surveys of specified areas, known and probable mineral deposits, and a variety of other subjects which serve as valuable guides to the mining and prospecting fraternity.

The functions of this Branch are self-evident but I should like to outline to you what we hope to do with the funds requested for the fiscal year 1953-54. Since the Department was formed the Geological Branch has completed field work each season which resulted in information being passed on to the public in the form of geological reports and maps covering strategical areas in the Province, particularly in the pre-Cambrian sections. Information so provided has been the key in many instances to the discovery of both large and small mines.

It is hoped, provided competent personnel is available, that we will place at least ten or twelve parties in the field in the summer of 1953, to continue detailed and reconnaissance geological mapping and to correlate the results of certain airborne magnetometer surveys which will be completed by the end of this fiscal year. It is also our intention to make further airborne magnetometer surveys before the close of the next fiscal year, and to that end approximately $35,000 of the appropriation has been set aside. Failing the accomplishment of the complete field program this summer any money that is made available as a result will be utilized for

further airborne magnetometer work as was done in this current year.

The Department maintains resident geologists at five points throughout Northern Ontario, at Cobalt, Swastika, Timmins, Port Arthur and Kenora. Their chief duty is to keep the Department in close contact with and to give advice to, prospectors and others in these areas.

The classes for prospectors, which are conducted every year by one of our geologists have gained recognition by top mining authorities as a vital service to the industry. These classes, held at several centres throughout the Province, are attended by competent mining men, experienced prospectors and tyros who hope someday to "strike it rich." It is felt that indirectly as a result of the information which has been imparted during these courses a number of finds of some importance have been recorded. The annual cost of these classes is about $3,000. A continuing service of great value to agriculture and industry generally, even more than to the mining fraternity, will mark an important accomplishment within the next few weeks when the Department will publish

an index of nearly 8,000 wells and other sources of ground water within the Province. The study of the water tables obviously gives essential help to individuals and municipalities.

Another service provided by the geological branch is the examination of occurrences of radio-active and other mineral deposits of economic significance from time to time. Very often the technical advice given has proved to be of great value.

Our estimate of expenditures for the geological branch is approximately $230,000 or about the same figure as was provided for in the current year.

The staff of the Mines Department is already making plans to entertain more than two thousand of the leading geologists of the continent who will gather in Toronto in November at the Annual Convention of the Geological Society of America. Our aim is to utilize this gathering of scientists to give full publicity to the great mineral resources of the Province.

For generations mining has been considered a hazardous occupation. In former years this reputation was, perhaps, justified,

but now the Province of Ontario, due very largely to the work of the Mines Inspection Branch, the perils of underground work are no greater than those of other industrial occupations. Constant supervision of the mines throughout the Province and the equipment upon which men depend for their safety has cut down the hazard to the point where it is no longer a major factor in mines operations.

District mine inspectors are spotted throughout the Province, in Sudbury, Timmins, Swastika, Port Arthur and Kenora. The activities of these men are co-ordinated by the head office staff at Toronto, who also look after the inspections for south and southeastern Ontario.

The cost of operating this branch for the coming fiscal year is estimated at $119,900, an increase of $1,750 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The slight additional cost can be accounted for in normal expansion.

Section 159 of the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1950, provides that the owner-operator or the lessee of any mining property which has been abandoned or which has ceased operation shall see

to it that shafts or dangerous pits are securely fenced. This is for the protection of the public. Normally it is possible to contact the owner and have him do the work but frequently it becomes necessary for the Inspector to have the work done on his own authority and to pay the amount involved. In such cases the expense is held as a lien against the property, and no further work or dealings can be made until the full cost of the lien has been paid.

Under Section 154 of the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1950, the Minister is authorized to establish mine rescue stations as required at various points in the Province. The statute provides that the cost of operation shall first be borne by the Government, which, in turn,is reimbused by the Workmen's Compensation Board. This Board assesses the operating companies of the mining industry for the full amount.

At present stations are being operated at Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Red Lake and Geraldton. Due to the revival of mining activity at Cobalt it became necessary late in 1952 to set up a station there also.

If, in spite of every possible pre-caution a major accident such as a rock slide,

explosion or fire should occur in any mine, the toll can usually be cut to a minimum by the work of mine personnel, trained by Superintendents of the Mine Rescue Stations in rescue and recovery operations. These men are given a very thorough and continuous training in rescue work and are the means of localizing any mines disaster.

Every time he steps into the hoist to descend into the mine shaft or to return to the surface, the miner stakes his life on the cable which supports the hoist. A weakness there would almost surely result in a serious crash and probably death. It was to guard against the possibility of such disaster that several years ago the Ontario Mines Department set up its Cable Testing Laboratory in the basement of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings. There a machine of gigantic power gives periodic tests to all ropes and cables used in mine operations in order to determine their breaking point under tension. This machine is unique, I believe, in that it is the only one of its kind in the British Commonwealth, and, to the best of my knowledge, the only one of its type in North America. As a result, we are called upon to

conduct tests not only for mines in our own Province, but for those lying beyond the borders of our Province and our country. The fees we collect for tests produce a revenue for the Department each year. For the current fiscal year the total of such fees will be approximately $23,000. The figure for the estimates for the year 1953-54 is $1,000 higher. The cost of operating this laboratory is $26,100 for the coming fiscal year according to our estimates. This sum, provided for under the Laboratories Branch Vote, is $900 more than was provided for in the current year.

Another laboratory provided for in the Laboratories Vote is the Department's assay office at Queen's Park which is designed specifically to help and encourage prospectors in the assay and analysis of ore samples. Although by far the greater part of the work is done without charge, the branch does produce a limited revenue each year. In 1952-53 for example, the revenue will be $1,500. Our estimates for the next fiscal year call for the same figure. During the last calendar year a total of 3,616 assays was made. This is just about an average year's work.

Many years ago a system was instituted to provide the prospector with free assay coupons. The Department feels that this system has been fully justified in the light of the many mines now operating, whose original stakers made use of this service. The cost of operating this laboratory for the current fiscal year will be approximately $36,700, while the estimates for the coming fiscal year would indicate an expenditure of $36,300. During the current fiscal year it became necessary to purchase certain mineralogical x-ray equipment for the identification and examination of complicated minerals. In order to make accurate analyses of the type of material which has recently become important, such as uranium ore, it has been considered necessary to provide in these estimates for the purchase of a fluorimeter at a cost of approximately $3,000. This machine is especially designed for the purpose and is not as costly as the x-ray equipment which I just mentioned.

A third laboratory which is provided for under the Laboratories Vote is the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory at Cobalt. Here, for the last thirty years, bulk sampling of the silver-cobalt ores of the area, practically the

entire production of the Cobalt-Gowganda and South Lorrain camps, has been handled. And more recently the laboratory has also handled the sale of the output of small operators in the district.

The Temiskaming Testing Laboratory also acts as a government agent for the purchase and treatment of gold ores from small operators. Gold so purchased is generally disposed of at a nominal profit. This service is provided to permit small operators to obtain quick finances for further development.

The laboratory also provides chamical and fire assays for any individual in the district requiring this service. Its reputation for accuracy stands so high that it frequently has been called in to act as a referee in cases of disputed results of private assay offices.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, including the purchase of gold ore which will be recovered when a carload lot has become available, will total approximately $90,000. Revenue for the ensuing year has been conservatively estimated at $75,000.

The Natural Gas Commissioner's Branch is

responsible for the administration of the Natural Gas Conservation Act, the Well Drillers' Act and the Fuel Supply Act.

The Natural Gas Conservation Act gives power to control production, distribution and selling price of natural gas in Ontario, and to this end the natural gas commissioner and two inspectors, one in Wyoming and one in Port Colborne, visit gas and oil wells, paying particular attention to the methods of production and distribution in order that leakage may be kept at a minimum. Abandoned wells are required to be securely plugged. Every producer or distributor is required to procure a licence annually. Under the Well Drillers' Act each driller is required to procure a licence. These licences are for the purpose of keeping the Inspectors informed as to operations to be inspected.

The Fuel Supply Act is administered by the Fuel Controller who, at present, is also the Mine Assessor. Estimates for the fiscal year 1953-54 show that the expected expenditure will be $32,200.

The Sulphur Fumes Arbitration Act, R.S.O. 1950, provides that the Government be

reimbursed by the companies involved for all expenditures up to $10,000 in the administration of the Act. The arbitrator is advised of claims made against one or other of the companies for damage to crops. He inspects and appraises the damage, if any, and if possible arranges to settle the matter without a formal hearing. Ninety-five per cent of the claims are settled in this manner. On occasions he does have to arbitrate, and, in the event his decision is disputed, the matter can be appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board. In recent years expenditures for this branch have averaged about $8,500.

The Mining Lands Branch administers the Mining Act in so far as it pertains to the disposition of Crown lands for mining purposes. The branch outside Toronto consists of eleven offices, each in the charge of a Mining Recorder. These are situated at Timmins, Elk Lake, Sudbury, Swastika, Haileybury, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Frances, Kenora, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. The administration of all unpatented mining lands is decentralized through these district offices.

This branch also administers the Beach

Protection Act, issuing licences covering specific areas in the waterways of Ontario. Total revenue of this branch including the sale ofmining lands will approximate $400,000. Expenditures during the current year amounted to approximately $141,000. Our estimates for the coming year indicate a probable expenditure of $155,500. This expected increase is due to the fact that it has been found necessary to add to the number of mining claiminspectors and draughtsmen in order to see that the requirements of the Mining Act are carried out.

Mr. Chairman, the technical personnel ofthe Mines Department are all specialists in their various fields, and, in addition, because of the nature of the Department's activities, practically every individual in a key position soon finds that he or she too has become a specialist in the particular occupation engaged in. So, before I conclude, I think it is fitting that I should add aword of thanks for the support I have received from the faithful and efficient staff of my Department, and of praise for the unfailingly capable manner in which each of them has performed his or her cuties. Without that sort of support it would

be impossible for any Minister to get the desired results however conscientiously he might strive for the good of his ministry.

I have touched only lightly on the work of the Department of Mines and its operations. Every member of this House has received a copy of the preliminary report of the year's work. I trust it will be read carefully. An industry whose total product in a year is nearly half a billion dollars deserves careful consideration. To coin a phrase, Ontario in its mining industry, "has a real gold mine", a source of revenue which will grow ever greater as its develop ment proceeds. It is our duty to see that everything which can be done is done to ensure that that development is encouraged.

(EE-1 follows)

MR. A. WREN (Kenora): On Item 121, I would like to make a few remarks on the estimates of this Department.

I would like to say, first of all, that in the North generally people are quite pleased with the appointment of the present hon. minister, and I feel quite confident that he will enjoy the confidence of the people in the North interested in mining. We are very happy to see him here, too, because he is also a resident of the North.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. minister some items in his estimates in a general way. I know we will go through them in detail as we continue, but I want to make statements on a few items both in revenue and in expenditure which are of vital importance to the North Country in general and to the mining industry in particular.

First of all in the matter of mining roads: I would urge upon the hon. minister more attention to the northwestern part of the province in the matter of mining development roads. I do not say that in a critical sense, but I am just pointing out some areas which need attention now and some areas which I feel, and our people generally feel, are going to become important areas in the future.

In the Steep Rock deposits lying north and west of the Steep Rock area, as the hon. minister well knows, there is the potentiality of a very important base metal mining area and access to these areas are very difficult at the present time.

While distances are not too great from the main highways and the main railways, quick accessibility now is only available by air transport which is to the average prospector a very expensive item.

I suggest there is an old road which may be quickly rehabilitated lying between Ignace to the Thunder Bay Boundary, and running south into the Red Paint country, a road which could be quickly rehabilitated and made useful to light truck traffic and vehicles of that kind. I am certain that a relatively small expenditure would enable development, in the prospecting and development sense, to quicken.

There is another section in the Deer Lake area south and east of the town of Kenora where there is also significant base metal development and where some attention to access roads should be given which would result in auxiliary development in the prospecting sense

across that particular area.

The hon. minister, I have no doubt, is also aware of the discoveries which have been made in the Savant Lake area east of Sioux Lookout, again of base metals and some consideration might be given to opening up access roads north and east of Sioux Lookout which would tap the area not only which is now under examination by mining companies, but an area between there and Sioux Lookout, and again there are roads in that section of such a nature that they could be quickly and usefully rehabilitated. This would not only serve the purpose of mining prospectors and mining companies but it would also be of great help to the Department of Lands and Forests with greater access to potential fire areas.

In the matter of geological and other surveys branch, I must confess I am somewhat dismayed that some provision was not made for aerial magnetic timber surveys and other necessary surveys.

There is a bill before this House which will come up at a later date and which needs no discussion at this moment, but I do not think that Ontario is in the position where it can afford to allow the

initial development of a potentially valuable area to be initially prospected and developed by private interests.

(Take FF follows)

I think it is vitally important, and I think it is a matter of common concern to all of us, regardless of party affiliations, to provide the funds necessary to undertake an over-all aerial survey, methods of the most advanced sort. I think, as was stated in the Mining Committee, if the Canadian Government -- the Federal Government -- would participate in a programme of this kind, it would enable us to make available to all the prospectors and developers, and the larger corporations, and to ourselves, the basic information necessary for the proper exploration of our vast natural resources, which are so potentially valuable.

I think we are treading on dangerous ground if we permit ourselves to get into a position where people will be able to claim later it was they who made certain discoveries possible. I would like to request that an additional sum of money be made available in the estimated expenditures to enable the preparation of detailed maps of these areas which are considered to be inaccessible at the present time, so that the information can be made available to all concerned, and not by any cheap process, in order that we may meet on even footing, any person or group which is now able, with funds of their own, to garner the field.

Another matter which is receiving some public comment is one with which I will admit I am not too familiar, and I am raising the question here particularly for the purpose of securing information, and through the information, being provided to me, it would become available to the public generally.

There have been some very widespread statements in the United States by some reputable journalists to the effect that the United States' interests are closely watching the development of areas in Steep Rock and the adjacent areas, on the principle that it might be better to exhaust our resources there first, before they too quickly exhausted their own.

I am wondering what, if any, money,we receive now in the way of royalties for the export of our iron ores, and other ores, and what we may expect to receive in the future. If we do not receive royalties, what other compensation is there which will act as a guarantee of our future?

All I am concerned about, Mr. Chairman, in raising this question -- and I am not raising it in any critical sense -- because I would not want to see 20 years hence, people awakening to a realization we have become a colony of the

United States.

I realize the tremendous investments American interests have made in this country, and I want to be sure, as I feel the general public wants to be sure, that in using their capital and in granting them certain concessions in exporting our natural resources, we are not going to place ourselves in the position of being beggars 50 years hence.

Another matter which will be dealt with tomorrow is one upon which I had a few notes, but I understand it is coming before the Mining Committee. That was concerning Hydro rates. I will not mention it at this time, but will take the opportunity before the Committee.

With these few remarks, Mr., hon. Minister (Mr. Kelly) I want to again say you have the confidence of a large area of the north, and you might expect to receive, and you will receive, from me, and I know from my colleagues in northwestern Ontario, and all the people who reside there, our utmost co-operation, and I hope you will accept now and later any suggestions or criticisms we have to offer, because the development of our mining north and the development of our timber north, is essential. I know the hon. Minister will agree, we have great

difficulty at times in convincing some people of the value of the north country, but there rests the future of Ontario.

Vote 121 agreed to.

On Vote 122:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 122: By the way, I am following up what the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) has said, although it has nothing to do with our geological surveys.

We have tremendous wealth and it is being removed from this country, never to be replaced, and while I do not suggest now -- and have not in the past when I discussed the matter of our natural resources -- that we refuse to ship iron ore out of the country, emphasis must be placed on the development of fabricating plants in our own country, and the utilization of our wealth for the development of Ontario, and providing jobs naturally, for a great number of people.

I wonder if the time has not come to change somewhat the legislation in the Mining Acts, which would help to achieve that objective? Aside from the fact we want to encourage Canadian capital to invest -- as long as we have capitalism -- to exploit the resources of Canada for Canadians, there is this Section in the Mining Act, known

as Section 102, which I understand was enacted in 1917, to deal with a specific problem which arose at that time, and to deal with nickel and other base metals.

It is very short, and I will read it:

> "Subsection 1: All land claimed for mining rights, leased, patented, or otherwise disposed of, under this Act, on or after the 12th day of April, 1917, shall be subject to the conditions that all ore or minerals raised or removed therefrom, shall be treated and refined within Canada, so as to yield refined metal, or other products suitable for use in the arts, without further treatment. In default thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor may declare the lease, patent, or other forms of title to such land, claim or mining rights, to be null and void, and the order-in-council so declaring, shall be registered" --

and so forth, and so forth.

It is true that further on --

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find it difficult to see the relevancy of this to Vote 122.

MR. SALSBERG: The same section, has a subsection which says:

> "This section shall not apply to iron ore".

The point I want to make is that while the Government quite properly is spending money on geological work, we have discovered new

resources, and they are being shipped out. The Act of 1917 was of extreme importance in the establishment of refineries for nickel and some other base metals. Instead of having the ore shipped out as was the case until then, the companies were compelled -- especially in regard to nickel, because of the world monopoly we exercised -- to establish refining plants here.

We could not apply it in the same degree at this time to iron ore, that is true. But I suggest to the Government that the time has come to have an amendment to this Act, so as not to relieve the iron ore mines from any responsibility for further treatment in this country.

I am not proposing an amendment to the wording, as such amendment would not be an easy one in view of the recognition of the need for shipping out iron ore, but I think the time has come for the Government to begin "putting the squeeze" a bit on the companies who have secured hold of these very important iron ore deposits, so as to bring about a condition where the ore will not be leaving this country forever and ever, and coming back in the form of finished products, but it would compel the companies to do what they were forced to do by the legislation adopted in 1917. I think we can do

it. I think the Loader of the Conservative Party, who was given such a round of warm applause this afternoon speaking about these things on his tour up and down the country. I think the hon. Minister concerned with this problem will look into this Section 102, and remove the Section which relieves the owners of iron ore mines of the responsibility for this further utilization in the province and country, and find ways and means of amending this legislation so as to bring about a gradual change and a gradual utilization of iron ore, as well as all our other natural resources within the province, for job purposes, and for the enrichment of the economy and industry of Ontario, rather than permit the impoverishment of the province in regard to its most valuable asset, in natural resources.

HON. MR. KELLY: If I may reply to the remarks of the hon. members for Kenora and St. Andrew: The hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) mentioned the matter of geological surveys. I might say there has been a great deal of discussion both in Committee and in the House, in connection with these surveys.. It has been the practice for many years for the Ontario Department of Mines and the Federal Department of Mines to exchange programmes of proposed geological and geophysical

work in Ontario well in advance of any season. The relationship is good. I might add in connection with that, that the geological work done chiefly in 1949, by the Federal Department of Mines working in conjunction with the Ontario Department, covered 10,500 square miles.

In connection with the statement made as to the ore reserves, and shipping them out of the country, I may say, Mr. Chairman, that now we have an estimated 1 billion tons of iron ore reserves at the moment. That does not include 4 known iron ranges in the northwestern part of this province, nor an iron range in the central and southeastern part of the province. To preclude at this time the shipping of iron ore to smelters on the other side would simply mean that the town of Atikokan, which started as a village with a population of some 400, and has grown to a potential 25,000 population town, would be retarded for many years if we instituted at this time a policy which did not permit shipping iron ore out.

I want to say that the Mesabi range, west of Duluth, is a range which has served the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario furnaces for many, many years. You will notice that they brought the iron ore to the coal, not the coal to the iron ore. It was

because of the economics involved, that they did that. That is the only reason we are now permitting the shipment of iron ore out.

The second feature I think the hon. member should realize is that in Ontario it is a matter of what we wish to do. I think the House should know -- as it probably does -- that in Quebec and Ontario, we do not have the necessary fuel as yet to process our ore. If we ever get it, we will have to get it from the James Bay lowland, or from western Canada.

MR. WREN: I would like to correct the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman. I did not make any suggestion that the shipment of ore from Steep Rock should be prohibited. I asked my question by way of seeking information, if there was any royalty now paid on ore shipped out of that area, or were other considerations given in exchange. I did not, and do not, suggest that the export of ore from Steep Rock should be prohibited.

HON. MR. KELLY: They pay the normal mines profit tax.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Last year I made a suggestion in regard to abandoned mine workings. We are developing more and more the open-pit mining. When we first set aside a certain sum

to protect abandoned mines, it was simply to protect an abandoned shaft, but with the increase in open-pit mining, such as the iron ore mines and the asbestos mines, we will find as time goes on, a much larger area left protected. I was wondering if the hon. Minister has given any thought to collecting something from those who operate these open-pit workings, to provide for a fence or other means of protecting the open-pit areas at a later date, when they are abandoned? I think the firms which are working these pits now should provide the money which will be needed in the future to protect the properties when they have given up working these holdings.

(TAKE GG FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. KELLY: While I do not have the information at my fingertips, Mr. Chairman, I am given to understand we do charge the mines for these services and that the amounts expended are recovered. In other words, supposing there is a mine shaft, and this property is abandoned -- say, temporarily or otherwise -- if we have to go in and fence it we might have to hold it as we did silver for many years around Cobalt area. When you go to get the land back today there is a lien against the property for the amount the Government spent on it.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I was referring to the open pit works, such as the asbestos developments and iron ore developments. They may cover acres and acres of land. I think there should be a sum set aside to protect those when they are worked out.

HON. MR. KELLY: May I assure the hon. member for Cochrane South that this work goes on progressively. As I stated in my address, we have mine inspectors who see to it that these security measures are taken as the work progresses, and at no time are they left with no fencing or no guard, as in the case, say, of Steep Rock or, as the hon. member probably knows, Munro Mine at

Matheson. There is a gate to pass through in order to get into the property; in other words, it is a fenced-off property.

MR. GRUMMETT: In my own area, the lip is not fenced; I have been around the properties and I never saw anything to prevent anyone walking right into it.

Vote 123 agreed to.

Vote 124:

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister referred to the cable-testing laboratory. I think hon. members of the House should be more aware of the work that goes on in that laboratory. I compliment the Department on the work carried on in that establishment. It would be very interesting for hon. members to arrange with the hon. Minister to see a cable testing operation carried out. I had that very great privilege several years ago, and it was a revelation to me to see these huge cables torn off by this big machine in the laboratory, and I am sure many hon. members here would be interested in seeing it. Perhaps the hon. Minister of Mines could indicate when this work may be carried on in the near future.

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, I thoroughly

agree with the remarks of the hon. member for Cochrane South. We would be glad to take the Mining Committee and any other hon. members of the Legislature, who would like to see this, any time between nine and five o'clock on any of the first five days of the week. I think it would be worth while seeing.

MR. GRUMMETT: It certainly would.

HON. MR. KELLY: It is the only one in North America.

Votes 124 to 127 inclusive agreed to.

Vote 128:

MR. SALSBERG: That figure of $1 million, Mr. Chairman, is an approximate figure, is it not? The last figure you have there, "Construction of mining roads, $1,000,000"; it is not that exactly?

HON. MR. KELLY: The hon. member is referring to the estimate for 1953-54?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes.

HON. MR. KELLY: It is an estimated figure for expenditure.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister means he expects to spend that, or is it just a token figure?

HON. MR. KELLY: As a matterof fact we

will have spent for the fiscal year which will end March 31st over $800,000, and we anticipate an expenditure of $1,000,000 for the ensuing period.

MR. SALSBERG: Pursuing that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to understand this. In the amounts spent for the opening of roads to mines from the main highway, once this is undertaken does that mean that such roads become public roads and are no longer private company roads?

HON. MR. KELLY: That is correct.

MR. SALSBERG: And also that the maintenance of those roads,after the undertaking,becomes the responsibility of the Department of Highways?

HON. MR. KELLY: No, as a matterof fact it does not; it becomes and remains our responsibility. The hon. member for St. Andrew will notice an estimate for the maintenance of those highways.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, $5,000.

HON. MR. KELLY: May I point out they are new roads; they will not requiremuch maintenance.

MR. SALSBERG: In the one item there appears only $5,000, and yet we are undertaking a million dollar road-building program. I am

advised by my hon. friend who is very helpful in these matters, that the mine companies help to keep the roads in shape; I see the Deputy also nods his head. That is why I really asked the question at this time, because I wanted it official -- for the sake of the House, not only for my own sake; ., that a private mining road when the arrangement is made for the Department to pave it and to keep it in condition, then becomes a public highway?

HON. MR. KELLY: That is correct.

MR. SALSBERG: And if it becomes a public highway, why should the mining company continue after that to keep it in good order? It would seem a bit odd to me that they should do that; once they hand the land over to the Department, I imagine they would expect us to take care of the road, and if we are going to take care of it, then $5,000 is, of course, a very insignificant amount.

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, to open up a deposit and to further mining -- on which, as I have stated,there is $3 million-odd net profit to this Province -- we go along with the mining company in most cases on a fifty-fifty basis, in so far as road construction is

concerned, in order that this mine may operate and ultimately ;ay us a sum sufficient to give us a profit this year of $3½ million, and in the case of next year possibly $4 million net to the Province. One of the things we use in arriving at that figure is that in many municipalities you will get a fifty-fifty grant, say, for highway construction. If you go back into Matheson Mines at Red Lake you will find there a little town, and we try to treat these little mining villages up north in the same way one would treat a small town down south.

Incidentally, out of the whole deal, we play along with those who risk their capital in mining and in the end, we make a profit ourselves.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr.Chairman, I do not want to let this item pass without complimenting the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly) on the Warren Lake development, and also the Metachewan-Swastika -- or I believe now it is Kenogami -- roads. Those are roads we have needed in that part of Ontario for a long time.

At the same time I would like to ask the hon. Minister, is there any chance of completing that very small bottleneck of 7.2 miles

on highway 101 which is connecting up the Matheson-Munro development road with the Quebec boundary? Quebec province has completed roads right to the boundary, where they stop at a dead end, and between that dead end in Quebec and Highway 101 is a small stretch of 7.2 miles, which was promised by the previous Minister of Mines some little time ago, but still remains uncompleted. I was wondering if there was any chance of having that finished this year.

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, I think we have done very well. I would say it is a matter, first, of whether we have enough money in hand to do it, and, secondly, the properties to be brought in are of a nature which would permit an immediate exploitation; that is to say, copper and -- but not necessarily -- gold. As you know, there have been some seven gold mines shut down. It would seem therefore the need is more urgent to build roads into, let us say, asbestos deposits, which, in the case of the Warren Lake road would divert the Town of Timmins from gold solely to gold, asbestos and copper, on the Falconbridge claims on the Warren River. In other words, we are trying to spend money to the best advantage first.

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, could the hon.

Minister tell me if there is any appropriation at all included in the $1 million which would apply to the Mackenzie Island causeway in the Red Lake district?

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the hon. member's desire to have that completed. However, the cost has been estimated to be $480,000 to serve a community -- and the hon. member may correct me if I am wrong -- of around 600; I think we should do jobs for the greatest number of people first. In view of that, I shall be frank, I do not think there is much chance of doing it.

Vote 128 agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Estimates of the Department of Insurance.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Vote 95:

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if this is in order or not, but I have had quite a number of inquiries about this package insurance -- I do not know whether it has been advertised or not -- which is going to be sold by some of these chain stores here, where one buys this package insurance . and pays a certain price, ordering

it by postcard through the mails. Could the hon. Minister who supervises this Department tell us anything about that?

HON. MR. PORTER: I have not heard about it myself; no doubt I could get some information on it.

MR. WREN: I have only read about it, and have had several insurance agents in the city here telephone me on the subject. I believe Simpson-Sears is introducing it in Canada.

HON. MR. PORTER: Whatever it might be, it would have to come under the supervision of the Department. However, I have no information as to what sort of deal is being proposed.

MR. WREN: What I want to know, Mr. Chairman, is whether there are proper protective devices provided, because indications are they are going to undersell Ontario insurance agents on this deal.

HON. MR. PORTER: If they are selling insurance, they will have to have licensed agents to do the selling.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I understand they are already licensed.

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not know that. I cannot answer that.

MR. OLIVER: Perhaps the hon. Attorney

General can answer this, Mr. Chairman. I understand the companies selling automobile insurance have cut the premiums to their agents a considerable amount. If that is the case, would that be approved by the Department of Insurance?

HON. MR. PORTER: I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is speaking of the commission to the agent?

MR. OLIVER: The commission, I meant to say, yes.

HON. MR. PORTER: We have no control over what commissions might be paid.

MR. OLIVER: No, but in a lowering of commissions, or a change?

HON. MR. PORTER: No. Some companies might pay more than others.

MR. OLIVER: But in a general downward revision of commissions, would that have to be approved by the Department?

HON. MR. PORTER: There is no approval necessary, that I know of.

MR. OLIVER: There is no approval? That is what I wanted to know. Thank you.

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, if I had known this subject was coming up tonight, I would have had other questions. I shall have to speak from

memory to a large extent. In the licensing of insurance agents there is a great deal of concern -- perhaps you have noticed it, too -- especially since this reduction in commissions has been announced. It is going to mean a severe cut in the income of some of the agents, and there is a great deal of concern among them regarding the number of barristers and real estate operators and others who are also acting as general insurance agents. Is it common insurance practice to issue insurance licences to barristers and real estate operators, and other people who do not make insurance a full-time occupation?

HON. MR. PORTER: No, Mr. Chairman; the practice is to limit the insurance agency business to full-time people, so far as possible. I understand there are some places where there might not be a sufficient amount of business to keep one man busy, and exceptions are made in such cases. Generally speaking, the objective of the Department is to encourage insurance agency business as a full-time job, so that people who are in it will be thoroughly skilled in the work.

MR. WREN: The hon. Minister would not think it proper, then, for barristers and others --

HON. MR. PORTER: I believe there are still

some who have an agency licence which was obtained some years ago.

MR. WREN: But you would not issue any new ones?

HON. MR. PORTER: There are no new ones being issued.

MR. WREN: I mean if they are making a full-time living as a lawyer, you would not issue them an insurance licence?

HON. MR. PORTER: That is right.

MR. COWLING: Mr. Chairman, I happen to be in the insurance business and am very much interested in what the hon. member for Kenora has to say. It is my understanding there are no new licences issued to such people. Licences to members of the legal profession and some in the real estate business, who had them prior to two or three years ago, are continued and renewed, but there are no new licences issued on that basis.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think it would be correct, Mr. Chairman, to leave the impression that there is anything in the law or regulations that would --

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, they have to have a licence to operate, and it is a matter of what policy should be followed in a general way

in the issuing of licences.

MR. WREN: It is not the present policy to encourage that?

HON. MR. PORTER: No. On the contrary, the policy is to discourage part-time insurance business because that is where a great many difficulties formerly arose. It is the policy of the Department to encourage full-time insurance brokers and agents.

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to learn the other day, Mr. Chairman, in a private deal I had, that I had to be insured by the barrister who handled the deal before I could renew the insurance.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I remember when I first started in the practice of law, many, many years ago, there were no licences at all, but nearly all lawyers acted as insurance agents. That was so in nearly all law offices. A number of years ago a regulation was passed to the effect that no new licences would be so issued, with the result that the old ones would die off; also, if their licences were not renewed, they were no longer eligible for renewal. In fact, I know some cases where old-time lawyers had licences and did not renew them and then found they could

not do so. At one time, though, all law offices carried insurance.

HON. MR. PORTER: Lawyers are too busy now to do it.

Vote 95 agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports progress and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

LAND TITLES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 108, "An Act to amend The Land Titles Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, I propose to refer this Bill to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved second reading of Bill No. 104, "An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moved second reading of Bill No. 109, "An Act to amend The Public Schools Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, I propose to refer this Bill to the Education Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House, and in doing so I would indicate that tomorrow there will probably be one budget speech and the Estimates of the Provincial Secretary; then Bills on the Order Paper, Government Orders, principally Bills in Committee and Orders Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29 and 30.

MR. OLIVER: No Toronto Bill?

HON. MR. FROST: No. On Monday, the Estimates of Municipal Affairs, Public Works and Travel and Publicity, Part VI of the Toronto Bill, and, then, if there is any time left in the afternoon, a few Budget speeches.

There will be no evening session on Monday. On Tuesday, Part VII of the Toronto Bill, and, I believe there will be a night session on Tuesday.

I shall have a motion tomorrow, Mr.

Speaker, that we shall meet at two o'clock on Monday, instead of three.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.38 o'clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session

of the

Twenty-Fourth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVII

Friday, March 20, 1953.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon.(Rev.) J.C. Davies,
Speaker.

- - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Friday, March 20, 1953.
2:00 o'clock p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair,

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very glad today to welcome the students from Clinton Street School and from the Central Collegiate School of St. Catharines. It is our hope your visit with us this afternoon will afford you some pleasure and some further information concerning the Government of Ontario.

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. WILLIAM H. COLLINGS (Beaches) : I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Labour and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Collings from the Standing Committee on Labour presents

the Committee's first report as follows:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

Bill No. 106, An Act to amend The Factory Shop and Office Building Act.

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with a certain amendment:-

Bill No. 87, An Act for the Licensing Regulating of Elevators and Certain Other Types of Lifts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. H. Collings,

Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. MR. FROST: I move when this House adjourns the present sittings thereof it will stand adjourned until two of the clock on Monday, March 23rd, and that the provision of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as they might apply to this Motion.

Motion agreed to.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): I beg leave to present the following: The 52nd Annual Report of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission for the year ended December 31st, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

AN ACT RESPECTING BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): In the absence of Hon. Mr. Thomas, (Minister of Agriculture) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Brucellosis control".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: The purpose of this Bill is that two-thirds of cattle owners in the township wish to have vaccination for female calves, and by the passing of a by-law, official power will be given to make it compulsory for all female cattle in the township to be vaccinated. For the information of the House the term we usually use is "Brucellosis".

THE FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Public Welfare) in the absence of Hon. Mr. Thomas (Minister of Agriculture) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act".

Motion sgreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: This amendment is designed to clarify the power of shares with reference to the making of agreements or awards.

THE WARBLE FLY CONTROL ACT, 1952

Hon. W.A. Goodfellow, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Thomas, moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Warble Fly Control Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: For the information of the House I might say there is no principle involved. We still have the warble fly around and we have to control it.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON.MR. FROST: I beg to table answers to questions 23 and 47.

MR. J. ROOT (Wellington North): Before the Orders of the Day,I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. member to an article that was carried in the"Mount Forest Confederate" of March 19th. The heading of this Article says, "Grey Road Officials and Oliver say not Asked to Join Delegation". This article was written regarding a deputation which waited on the hon. Minister of Highways regarding a proposed addition to the Highway system, and for the information of the House I will read the

latter part of the motion.

> "That a Special Committee composed of the Warden, the members of the County Road Committee, the Reeve of Harriston, the Reeve of Minto, the Reeve of Mount Forest, the Reeve of Arthur Township, the Reeve of West Luther Township, and the Reeve of Palmerston, be empowered to accompany Mr. John Root, M.L.A., to meet the Department of Highways with regard to the petition to have the County Road from Palmerston via Harriston and Mount Forest to Shelburne assumed as an addition to the system of King's Highways, and that the Counties of Grey and Dufferin be urged to empower similar delegations to be present at the meeting."

The deputation waited on the Minister and there was no representation from Grey County. I was interested to notice that on Thursday of the same week the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) speaking in the House as reported on pages B-12 and 13 of Hansard of February 19, referred to the fact that his country has not had anything from the Highways system, and he concluded his remarks by saying, "One of these roads runs from Durham to Flesherton."

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. member to read my exact words in that connection? I did not say the road from Flesherton to Durham was a county road.

MR. ROOT: I was quite surprised that you left that impression with the House.

MR. OLIVER: I would be much surprised if I did.

MR. ROOT: The hon. Leader of the Opposition said:-

> ". . . we are not going to get county roads taken over and not have sufficient money spent on other highways that are not four-lane highways.
>
> "One of these roads runs from Durham to Flesherton."

MR. OLIVER: That is a main line highway.

(Take B follows)

There was a heading, "Grey Road Officials and Oliver say not asked to join Delegation." In the interests of fair reporting, and for the information of the editor, I told him there was not any representation.

Now, what I am leading up to and what I want to refer to is, in this week's paper there is a letter from the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), in which he says:

> "I am quite aware that Mr. Root, previous to the last provincial election, promised everyone on the Wellington side of the county road that if he were elected he would have it taken over as a provincial highway, and I resent keenly the fact that the member for North Wellington having failed utterly to keep his pre-election promise --"

I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition is quite aware that neither by advertisement nor in public speaking did I ever promise "everyone" or "anyone" on the Wellington side that I would have that road taken over as a provincial highway. That is not within my jurisdiction.

I have made it quite clear to the people of my constituency that I am willing to assist a deputation from any part of my riding, or of any group interested, regarding adding a road to the provincial highway system. I am willing to leave

any decision to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). I wanted to read this into the record because it is very misleading. I am not saying that the hon. Leader of the Opposition concocted this in his own imagination; it may have been handed to him by some other person, but for the sake of the record I want to say that at no time did I go about my riding making rash promises in the last election campaign.

The former hon. member for Wellington North promised one road, and was defeated because of that promise.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I have anything to add to what the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) has said. It was my information that the hon. member did promise certain people along that road that he would endeavour to have it taken over. That is a perfectly legitimate promise. What I object to is the hon. member saying that I did not go down to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) when this road was under consideration. I would go to the hon. Minister's office in connection with any road, if I get an invitation, and if I think my presence there will be of any assistance. In this case I did not

receive an invitation, and I do not go without invitation to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett).

MR. ROOT: If I might add one word, I have no authority to invite anyone.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

(C-1 follows)

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): It is once again my privilege to present to this House a report on the progress made during the past year by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in its highly important task of providing electric power for the homes, farms, businesses, and industries of Ontario. There have been several important developments since my last general report, some of them in connection with the proposed development of the St. Lawrence River for power and navigation. The importance of these developments can best be measured against a background of the events and processes of a period of years rather than months.

In 1933, there were just over 3.5 million people in Ontario. In that year they consumed about 5.4 billion kilowatthours of primary electrical energy, for use in producing goods and services in homes, on farms, in factories, and so on. Ontario's population in 1953 is about 4.9 million. In 20 years our population has grown by something like 40 per cent. The rate of increase in our use of primary electrical energy has risen much more sharply. Where we used 5.4 billions of kilowatthours in 1933, we shall probably use

about 23 billion kilowatthours of electrical energy during 1953. In 20 years, therefore, Ontario's annual consumption of primary electrical energy has increased by more than 300 per cent.

Hydro's Expansion Program

The 40 per cent increase in population and the 300 per cent increase in the consumption of electrical energy I have just referred to explain in the clearest possible way the necessity for the tremendous expansion program upon which Ontario Hydro has been engaged in recent years. In December, 1933, Ontario Hydro had a dependable peak capacity of 1.8 million horsepower, including an adequate proportion of reserve capacity. In December, 1953, we expect that our dependable peak capacity will be about 4.8 million horsepower, all of which will be needed to meet our anticipated primary power requirements.

Throughout the 20 years we have been reviewing, population growth was continuous and fairly constant in rate. The growth in demand for electric power was also continuous, although the rate of growth was considerably more variable in response to changes in economic conditions. Changes in generating capacity, however, do not follow automatically from changes in demands for

power. Between 1933 and 1939 the Commission was able to satisfy the growing power requirements of Ontario without making any substantial addition to its operating plant. During the following six years of World War II the needs of national defence precluded all but the most essential expansion of the Commission's capacity. It was widely believed that the changeover from wartime to peacetime industrial production at the end of World War II would cause the rate of increase in power demands to decline but this expectation was not realized.

As rapidly, therefore, as materials and manpower became available the Commission proceeded with a great development program to provide generation, transmission, and transformation facilities on an unprecedented scale. Since 1945 the Commission has undertaken a power development program involving 14 new power sources which, by 1956, will have increased our dependable peak capacity by more than 3.2 million horsepower. All but one of these new sources are now in service and most of them are operating at full capacity. The exception is the gigantic Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station No. 2. The original plan for this development called for a single tunnel, and a six-unit plant with an installed capacity

of 600,000 horsepower. After construction was actively in hand, a decision was made to extend the project to include a second tunnel and to bring the installed capacity up to 1,200,000 horsepower.

In my report to this House last year I referred to the eventual necessity for this step toward making maximum use of the Canadian share of Niagara River water and went on to say, "We know that the maximum capability of the Canadian share of the Niagara will be required sooner or later -- sooner if we cannot make an immediate start on the St. Lawrence; somewhat later if we can." The decision made in June 1952, to proceed immediately with the second phase was largely based on the fact that the Commission felt it had to face the prospect of further delay in getting started on developing the power of the International Section of the St. Lawrence and definite provision had to be made for the increased loads anticipated during 1956 and 1957. A further important consideration was that having the second tunnel constructed by contractors already on the job with the necessary staff and equipment would result in economies through some phases of the work on the second tunnel being combined with work in the first tunnel.

Other projects which are partially in service but still under construction include the Otto Holden Generating Station on the Ottawa River, the Richard L. Hearn and J. Clark Keith fuel-electric generating stations at Toronto and Windsor, and Pine Portage Generating Station in Northern Ontario, to which another unit is to be added.

The Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station No. 2, is a project of such magnitude and engineering complexity that it is arousing international interest comparable to that surrounding the construction of the Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station No. 1, constructed in the same neighbourhood a generation ago. Water to drive the turbines of the 12 generating units to be installed in the plant will flow into two 5½ mile parallel tunnels, 45 feet in finished diameter, now being carved in the Niagara area. A total of 15,000,000 gallons of water per minute will flow into the tunnels from an intake point two miles upstream from the Falls. The tunnels will gradually surface on the other side of the city of Niagara Falls and empty into the 2¼ mile open-cut canal which will convey the water at the rate of 40,000 cu.ft. per second into a forebay.

From here it will flow into the penstocks or pipes leading to the turbine-generators located in the plant at the base of the 300 foot cliff on the Niagara River approximately six miles downstream from the cataract. Excellent progress has been made on the preliminary stages of the project. More than 58 percent of the rock and more than 80 percent of the earth had been excavated by the end of 1952. Plans call for four generating units to be placed in service in 1954, six in 1955, and the remaining two during 1956. The rate at which demands for power are increasing leads us to expect that the net increase in generating capacity resulting from the maximum development of Niagara power and the other projects currently under construction will enable the Commission to meet growth in demands until 1956. Unfortunately, it is impossible to predict when power from the St. Lawrence will be available but, even if construction could be started immediately, none of the units of the projected development could be placed in service before, say 1958. The Commission therefore is investigating all possible sources to meet load growth from 1957 onwards.

The Otto Holden Generating Station on the Ottawa River was officially opened in June, 1952. Seven of its eight units are now in service and the eighth is scheduled to be available before the end of April. Its completion will mark the end of a program of developing the power of the upper Ottawa River which began with the placing in service of Chats Falls Generating Station in 1931-32. Since 1945, the Commission has constructed and placed in service three new generating stations which will have added 942,000 horsepower to the Commission's generating facilities.

Work also advanced during 1952 on additional units for Ontario Hydro's fuel-electric generating stations in Toronto and Windsor. These, the largest steam plants in Canada, will be completed this year. Each will have four units in operation. The two stations will have a combined installed capacity of 890,000 horsepower at 60-cycle operation. Begun in 1949, these stations were built to cope with peak loads in the Commission's Southern Ontario System serving the most heavily industrialized area of the province.

The supervision of the great expansion program begun in 1945 and still continuing, the acquisition of the manpower and materials necessary for construction, and the procurement of the necessary finances were tasks on a scale never previously encountered by the Commission. The great success achieved is the more remarkable when it is realized that at the same time the Commission has been carrying on another enormous task, also involving great engineering skill and large expenditures.

Frequency Standardization

I refer to the program begun in October, 1949, to standardize the frequency of the Southern Ontario System at 60 cycles. This is the largest and most complex project of its kind ever undertaken. In the so-called 25-cycle island, some 12,000 square miles in area, the frequency-sensitive electrical equipment of about 904,700 customers must be changed over. To the end of 1952 more than 1,275,000 pieces of equipment have been standardized for homes, farms, factories and business premises.

The standardization program has been proceeding smoothly according to schedule. The

Commission, its contractors, and the industrial and municipal customers engaging in the work have all met obstacles which had to be removed by means of a combination of determination, engineering skill, ingenuity, and co-operation. One indication of their success may be that the general public seems to be scarcely aware that the work is proceeding. The Commission has received a number of inquiries from people who wondered if the program had been slowed down or abandoned.

When the Commission decided to undertake the program there was little in the way of precedent to go on. The Southern California Edison and the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation in the United States had completed projects and both companies supplied useful information to the Commission but their programs were smaller and less complicated.

Necessity for Cost-plus Contract

While the frequency standardization program involves complex engineering problems and purchasing on a vast scale, it is by no means unique among the Commission's major undertakings in these respects. It does, however, differ fundamentally from undertakings like construction of generating stations or transmission lines. In

order to have the program accomplished at the lowest possible price, to exacting standards, and on an exacting schedule, it was clear that there was no possibility of calling for tenders for a fixed-price contract. A call for such tenders would have required detailed plans and specifications based upon a detailed survey and inventory of all customers' premises. Nor was it feasible to try to arrange for a number of separate contracts at the outset because of the complex planning, scheduling, procurement, and co-ordination of effort required. Proper administration of such a program would have been impossible. It was clear that ultimate success depended on entering into what was essentially a service contract with a company experienced in work of this kind and manned with a trained staff so that the program could go forward at the speed required by the Commission's 60-cycle development program and the load growth being experienced by the Southern Ontario System. Investigation of the companies which might be able to do the work and a study of the two projects in the United States led to the conclusion that the Canadian Comstock Company was the only Canadian company at the time in a position to meet our requirements.

Control of Cost on General Contract

The only sound method of paying the contractor for the portion of the work allotted to him was a percentage fee based on costs, because when physical details cannot be established in advance of performance, cost is the only practicable measure of work performed. In order to control cost the Commission formed an organization of its own to check and double-check costs as the work progressed and to assist the contractor to work with maximum efficiency and economy. This, together with the planning, basic engineering, and scheduling of the work has been the function of the Commission's Frequency Standardization Division.

The fact that there was no alternative to a cost-plus contract is borne out by the statement made to the Commission on several occasions by one of Ontario's largest and most experienced electrical contractors, a competitor of the Comstock Company, that even now with all the experience gained in connection with this work his company would not be prepared to take on a general contract on a fixed-price basis. It should also be emphasized that the existing fee contract gives the Commission the fullest

opportunity to control costs, and further we need to pay for only those contingencies which are actually encountered. On a fixed-price contract, supposing that one could be obtained, the contractor would be forced to include very substantial provision for a wide variety of contingencies and the Commission would have no opportunity to realize any saving to the extent that these did not materialize, or to direct the performance of the work beyond the conditions specified at the time of tender.

General Contract

Judging from a few recent comments, some of the details of the contract with the Canadian Comstock Company are not clearly understood. The contractor's fee is based solely on the value of the work and services performed by him. This value is determined by the following costs:

1. Labour supplied by the contractor but excluding key personnel and related staff, totalling 22, at their frequency standardization headquarters and, of course, the company's executive and head office staff.
2. All materials and services entering into the work carried out by the contractor, excluding

services supplied by the Commission (warehousing and handling of bulk materials, re-winding motors, and all work in connection with meters).

3. Carrying charges established by the Commission on plant and equipment and facilities when being used by the contractor in performance of standardization work. This includes trucks, cars, frequency-changers, warehouses and offices in the field but not the contractor's Head Office or his main project offices and warehouses.

These are all genuine elements of direct cost and the contractor was asked to base his fee on them.

The percentage fee negotiated with the contractor was less than was paid to companies in the United States for similar work on which there had been competitive bidding. Furthermore, in the case of our contract the cost base is narrower because certain major items of expense, including salaries of key personnel, an important part of overhead expenses, and certain office and warehouse expenses have been excluded from the base to which the percentage fee applies.

Originally it was intended that the Commission would purchase all materials which

could be estimated sufficiently in advance to be purchased in bulk and that the contractor would provide other materials as necessary and major equipment, including cars and trucks. Later it became apparent that it would be to the Commission's advantage to purchase, control, and provide to the contractor all major plants and equipment, including cars and trucks. By handling equipment in this manner, costs connected with it could be kept ata lower figure. The contractor agreed to these changes. To the end of 1952 the Commission had purchased three and a half times as much material for the program as had the Canadian Comstock Company. All purchases made by the contractor are scrutinized by a purchasing officer of the Commission located in his office. All wage and salary scales paid by the contractor and charged to the Commission, together with other expenses, are subject to prior approval by the Commission. Buildings, furnishings, or rentals are also subject to prior approval. All items, therefore, for which the contractor incurs expenditures on behalf of the Commission are controlled and regulated by the Commission with a view to carrying out the work at the lowest possible cost.

Supplementary Program

After the Commission had made certain that the basic program for conversion of complete areas was provided for through awarding this general contract to the Canadian Comstock Company, it became possible to arrange for supplemental work. Facilities to supply 60-cyle power were established as rapidly as possible in all principal industrial areas so that industrial expansion could take place at 60 cycles,-and may I cite as an example of what can be done under 60 cycle, the tremendous industrial development in Scarborough Township, where industries have moved in because 60-cyle power was available -- and existing load in these areas could be converted in advance of the main program through separate negotiations and agreements with individual municipal and industrial customers who retained their own contractors for specific conversion jobs. Also, in some areas, small contractors have grouped together to form working units of sufficient size and diversity to undertake domestic and commercial conversion on a basis approved by the Commission. Some 280 contractors have been involved in work entirely outside the Canadian Comstock contract. In addition, 200 or more dealers, or about a half of all dealers

in the 25-cycle area, are involved in converting appliances of domestic and commercial customers who have moved from a 25-cyle area to a 60-cycle area, at an average rate of some 1,200 per month.

Decrease in General Contract Share

From June 1948 until December 31, 1950, frequency standardization work carried out by the Canadian Comstock Company represented about 74 percent of the expenditures chargeable to the standardization operations of that period. The comparable percentage during 1951 was 71 percent and during 1952, 54 percent. It is estimated that in 1953, it will be approximately 50 percent of the total.

Progress of Program

The standardization program has been proceeding smoothly according to schedule. The 60-cycle peak load in atandardization areas in December, 1950, was 147,500 kilowatts in terms of load on our generators. The comparable peak load in December, 1951, was 397,000 kilowatts and in December 1952 reached 715,000 kilowatts. During 1952 standardization not only provided an offset for 25-cyle load growth but actually decreased 25-cycle demands by 203,000 kilowatts.

Mr. Speaker, as an instance of the result of the Commission's research department's co-operation with research among manufacturers of electrical equipment, the Canadian Westinghouse people have placed nearly 1,000 dual frequency refrigerators in the 25-cycle area, and they estimate by the end of the present year, a total of 10,000 dual frequency units will have been placed in the dealers' hands. Mr. Speaker, this great Company is ceasing to manufacture 25-cycle refrigerators and their action in this respect is in common with some of the other large manufacturers of equipment. In other words, dual frequency motors, when installed, will save the Commission millions of dollars because all it is necessary to do is change some of the posts in the motor in order to have a 60-cycle piece of equipment. This, then, is an example of one of the largest firms which has announced they are ceasing to manufacture 25-cycle refrigerators.

Considerable savings have resulted and will result from research sponsored by the Commission and from co-operation between the Commission and the manufacturers of electrical appliances. Some $25 million, for example, is expected to be saved through the use of dual-frequency refrigerators and other equipment, and the introduction of new

techniques applied to the changeover of house meters.

Increased Cost of Standardization

These outstanding savings are of particular importance as it has become obvious that the total cost of the program will inevitably be in excess of original estimates. The main reasons for this situation are as follows:

1. The 1947 estimates of standardization costs were based on an estimate that the average householder customer had 2.7 frequency-sensitive appliances. On the basis of recent experience, the estimate for the remainder of the program is 4 frequency-sensitive appliances per householder customer.
2. The total number of customers whose frequency-sensitive equipment is to be changed from 25-cycle to 60-cyle coperation has grown more rapidly than could have been foreseen in 1947. The original report on frequency standardization was based on the assumption that 784,300 customers would be involved during the whole program. We must now anticipate a total of something like 904,700 domestic, commercial, and power customers.

This upward revision is one result of our rapid increase in population and our unprecedented industrial expansion.

3. You are familiar with the very substantial increases in the cost of labour and materials which have occurred in recent years. A study made in September 1952 indicated that the cost of materials involved in standardizing frequency-sensitive equipment increased over the estimated figures as contained in the original report on frequency standardization, as follows:

Domestic	-	22 per cent
Commercial	-	16½ per cent
Power	-	42 per cent

Installation wage rates have increased on the same basis, as follows:

Domestic	-	71 per cent
Commercial	-	100 per cent
Power	-	71 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, may I digress long enough to answer an enquiry made by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) when he spoke of the statement made that there would not be any cost to the consumer for frequency standardization. I think if the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) will look up the statements in the report,

as well as any other statement made to the public, he will find there were to be no direct costs to the consumer. Naturally there would have to be an indirect cost. The position of the Commission in regard to the financing of frequency conversion has always been consistent and fundamentally has not changed.

(1) There would be no direct charge to a domestic consumer for the change in cycle of any appliances or other equipment owned by the consumer and in use; this also applies to farms.

(2) The Commission would bear the cost up to the amount of $250.00 for the change in cycle in commercial and industrial establishments and all costs in excess of this amount would be paid by the customer based on a tariff prepared by the Commission.

(3) The municipalities to pay the cost of changing necessary equipment in their own distribution systems.

Everyone connected with the Commission or the Municipal Systems has always realized that the Commission has no source of funds except its revenues from the municipalities and direct customers.

So that there will be no misunderstanding, Mr. Speaker, there will be no direct levy on the consumers.

Reference has been made in the House to increased rates, and I think the hon. members will find the following information enlightening:

" GENERAL RATE INCREASES
MUNICIPALITIES
SOUTHERN ONTARIO SYSTEM

1.	No. of Municipalities - No Increase	- 180
2.	Increase less than 5%	- 4
3.	Increase from 5% to 10%	- 26
4.	Increase from 10% to 15%	- 31
5.	Increase over 15%	- 71
		312

Note: Under Item 2, there is one request still in process of being approved and 3 requests under Item 5.

Items 3, 4, and 5 - These 128 municipalities have added a percentage to the Commission's increase in order to provide extra funds for local Commissions Operating Expenses."

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked for a break-down of the 15.8% related to steam power and so forth. His question could not be answered immediately but the information is included in the following statement:

" INCREASE IN AVERAGE INTERIM RATE TO MUNICIPALITIES IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO SYSTEM EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1953, AMOUNTING TO $5.08 PER KW. OR 14.85%

Estimated Items of Increased Cost 1953 over 1951

Increased Wages	-	$ 1.81/k.w.	16%
Steam Generation	-	8.85 "	79%
Fixed Charges excluding Steam Generation	-	.62 "	5%
Total Increases		$11.28	100%

Estimated Offsetting Factors 1953 over 1951

Frequency Assessment	-$ .43*/K.W.	
Purchased Power	1.72 "	
Amortization of Emergency Facilities	1.36** "	
Miscellaneous	2.69***"	6.20
Net Increase in Interim Rate		5.08 or 14.85%

Frequency Standardization

* Averaged over all Division although actually assessed in Niagara Division only at $3.50 per K.W. in 1951 and $3.00 per K.W. in 1953.

** Write-off completed in 1951

*** Includes such items as Withdrawal from Stabilization of Rates Reserves and reduction in the margin between interim rate and estimated cost of power."

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

ENDURING BENEFITS OF STANDARDIZATION

The wisdom of the original decision to proceed with the frequency standardization program cannot seriously be questioned. Nor can anyone who is acquainted with the facts deny that work has proceeded and is proceeding on schedule, that all expenditures are being checked with great care , and that the field of participation in the program is being constantly widened. I have referred to the substantial savings which are resulting from research, ingenuity, and co-operation with municipalities, customers, and manufacturers. I draw your attention, also, to the savings that will accrue during an indefinite future to all of the customers of Ontario Hydro who use, and will use, frequency-sensitive electrical equipment because 60-cycle equipment should steadily decrease in price as the proportion of 25-cycle equipment decreases. There will be a tremendous saving on Hydro operations because of the greater flexibility of using our generating and transmission facilities when operating on one cycle only. That saving will be enjoyed by all. The Commission has absolute confidence in the staff of engineers and other employees charged with the responsibility for designing

and supervising the changeover program. They are doing an excellent job. The Commission wishes also to congratulate the municipalities and the electrical contractors on the splendid results they have achieved in the great task we share with them.

I would like to take the time of the House to read an unsolicited letter from a home in western Ontario. I want to read it for this reason: it is an indication of what is happening in the 25-cycle area in a house that was not built in 1947 or 1949, it was only built last year and was occupied late last fall. It reads:

> "The main topic of conversation in Listowel these days is the Hydro changeover. They seem to be amazingly efficient and really are the most obliging people to have any dealings with. About a month ago they came around with a slip for us to fill in and telling them what motors we had and their particulars. They came and checked them themselves and tagged them all. Last Wednesday they came here and within a very short time we were all converted to 60-cycle.
>
> "I had no idea of the tremendous undertaking it was but considering it involves furnaces, deep-freezers, washing machines, electric clocks, etc., it is quite a terrific task. Tnen too, nearly every home has a different kind of stove, refrigerator, and so on, which necessitates a lot of employees each with his own knowledge of a particular machine."

That is one reason, and it is duplicated in hundreds of thousands of homes in this 25-cycle area, why the cost is on the increase.

MR. NIXON: Do you get letters concerning the other side of the picture?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, I have not had one, but no big job like this could proceed without some criticism, but it is going so smoothly people are beginning to wonder if we are continuing with it. I would like to read an excerpt from the Dresden Times of February 19, 1953.

> "Hydro electric is to be congratulated on the very intelligent way in which they went about conversion in our area. Ontario Hydro recognized that people have to be treated with understanding. One has to prepare an area for changeover and has to avoid creating mistrust and suspicion. Certainly through advertising and direct mailing Hydro did adequately prepare this area for the changeover.
>
> "Technically and psychologically changeover in this area was successful. It was a pleasure to deal with an intelligent and enlightened organization such as the Ontario-Hydro."

ST. LAWRENCE POWER

The year just past was marked by a great forward step when the International Joint Commission gave its approval to the St. Lawrence power project. The Canadian Government is ready

to proceed with the Seaway plan, and Ontario -- through its agency The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario - is ready to act on the power project just as soon as the Federal Power Commission in the United States names the entity which is to work with Ontario Hydro. The New York Times pointed out in an editorial on December 8, 1952 that there should be no serious obstacle to issuing a licence to the New York State Power Authority. The editorial concluded with this thought:

> "If the Federal Power Commission were once again to refuse a licence . . . there would be a bitter reaction from our northern neighbours. The plan will be as good for us as it will be for the Canadians, and the time has come to go ahead full steam. The next move is up to the Federal Power Commission."

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Minister if he did not interpret from the recent statement of President Eisenhower that the Government was reviewing the whole question of going into this scheme.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I think the representations by the Committee before Senator Wiley have brought into the matter the question as to how far they would participate in the navigation end of it, but President Eisenhower made the statement he could not see any reason why they could not proceed along together

with the Ontario Hydro, and that is what we are hoping for.

The situation is still unchanged. Another application, in addition to that of the New York State Power Authority, was presented. It came from a Mr. Spalinsky acting on behalf of the Public Power and Water Corporation of New Jersey. However doubtful one might be of the ability or financial resources of this applicant, the procedure of the Federal Power Commission required that the application be fully considered. Thus we have encountered a further delay.

Early in January the new Congress of the United States convened. Notices of intention to introduce bills relating to the St. Lawrence project were head-lined in the press. The most notable proposal originated with Senator Wiley from Wisconsin, chairman-designate of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the face of suggestions that the possibility of the United States co-operating with Canada on the Seaway project be re-opened for discussion, the Canadian Government quite properly announced that further discussion could not be permitted to delay unduly the commencement of either the power or navigation

features of the proposed St. Lawrence Development.

The Truman Administration established a fine record of co-operation with Canada. President Eisenhower and his cabinet, which contains several known advocates of St.Lawrence Development, can be counted on to work with Canada in the same neighbourly spirit. The St.Lawrence project gained new supporters in both the Senate and the House of Representatives through the election of last November. The "Good Neighbour" policy alone demands the early removal of the last vestiges of the opposition which has obstructed the fulfilment of the great plans for using the power of the St. Lawrence for the mutual benefit of both our countries. It seems almost unthinkable that a great nation which is spending billions to re-establish economic stability in Europe, and they should get full credit for that, should quibble on such a relatively small matter, especially when Canada has taken such a progressive and independent stand. As far as Ontario's share of the project is concerned, the record proves that Ontario Hydro has both the engineering skill and the experience and the financial strength needed for

the gigantic power undertaking. All we need now is the naming of our partner in the power project.

Preliminary Planning to Meet Local Problems

Until the Federal Power Commission acts in this matter, the most that Ontario Hydro can do is to anticipate problems and prepare to meet them. This we are doing. Already an advisory committee has been established with representatives of the various departments of Government concerned with the work -- Planning and Development; Highways; Agriculture; Education; Lands and Forests; and Municipal Affairs. An expert in community planning and a representative of the Canadian National Railways are also included on the advisory committee.

At the earliest opportunity the Commission will call a conference of the Municipalities to be affected by the St. Lawrence Development. At this meeting the Municipalities will be able to put forward their views and wishes as well as to become fully acquainted with the Commission's preliminary plans. While there are distinct limits to what can be done in advance of an "all-clear" from Washington, the Commission

is determined to do everything in its power so that no delay whatever will be attributable to lack of preparation in Ontario.

The Commission recently completed an aerial survey of the Ontario shore for a distance of six miles from Prescott to Mille Roches. From the photographs taken, mosaics have been prepared as the basis for highly accurate maps on a scale of 1,000 feet to the inch. These maps will prove very valuable in discussions between the Commission and Municipalities or individual property owners.

One guiding principle which governs the Commission's preliminary planning and which will be maintained during the period of construction is that municipal autonomy must be preserved as fully as possible. Guidance and advice will be brought to bear upon the solutions to the problems, which are bound to arise. It is the intention of the Provincial Government and the Commission that the whole area involved in the St. Lawrence Development will be restored with improved Municipal services to be achieved through close and friendly co-operation between Provincial and Municipal agencies.

Another important principle which will govern the Commission's planning and activities

is that individual citizens must always be treated fairly with justice and equity. For an illustration of the Commission's excellent record in co-operation with property owners, one need only refer to the extensive program of property acquisition made necessary in both rural and city areas by its current development program. During 1949, 1950, and 1951 alone - Hydro's most concentrated and difficult period of expansion - there were 56,385 property transactions. Settlements suggested by the Commission's officials were accepted in 56,308 of these cases, which meant that only 77, or 0.136 per cent, were referred to the courts for settlement.

Conclusion:

Permit me to conclude this annual report on Ontario Hydro's progress and prospects with an expression of the deep appreciation and gratitude which the Government and the citizens of Ontario feel toward the Commission's highly qualified and diligent staff, under our General Manager and Chief Engineer, Dr. Richard L. Hearn, and his two Assistant General Managers, Dr. Otto Holden and Mr.A. W. Manby. May I also pay a personal tribute to my two colleagues on the Commission. Our Chairman,

Mr. Robert H. Saunders, has continued to discharge his heavy responsibilities with the great energy and enthusiasm for which he has become famous throughout Ontario and beyond. My fellow Commissioner, Mr. W. Ross Strike, has devoted his wide experience and great ability to furthering the best interests of the Municipalities and their citizens. Under such fine leadership, Ontario Hydro is certain to enrich its great record of service to our province.

--- Mr. Nixon in the Chair.

MR. SALSBERG: May I address a question to the hon. Minister? I would like to ask the hon. Minister at this time just a couple of questions to help clear up the matter in my mind.When he spoke he mentioned the figure of approximately 200 contractors who have been engaged in the conversion program outside of the Comstock Company.

My question is whether those contractors are subcontracting from the Comstock Company or are they employed directly by Hydro, and if so, are they on the same basis?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Many of the municipalities and many branches of industry are

doing their own conversion work and the number of employees are included in that 280 in connection with Comstock.

MR. OLIVER: Does the Comstock Company employ any sub-contractors?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I can not say, I do not think so. They may but I do not think so.

MR. SALSBERG: Does the Comstock Company employ sub-contractors at all in their work to your knowledge?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I cannot answer that, I would not like to say.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry to ask these questions piece-meal but I will be through in a moment. Another question is whether the Hydro Commission has not established a basic rate for the conversion of certain standard items such as the common variety of refrigerator, radio, vacuum cleaner, etc. and if so, whether there has been any change in the rate established by the Hydro for the conversion of those items.

(E follows)

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Mr. Speaker, I do not think there could be an established rate except perhaps in the case of certain standard pieces of equipment. In the case of conversion of a refrigerator, which is a sealed unit, there is a rate arranged with the manufacturer. Dual frequency motors will save us an amount which I would estimate to be in the millions of dollars because for the added cost of a dual frequency motor over that of the standard motor, which is only a few dollars, we will save the expense of taking out the 25-cycle sealed unit, buying another one and installing it, so there will be a tremendous saving in that item alone.

MR. SALSBERG: I understand, Mr. Speaker, there is a flat rate, and that flat rate was changed. One more question, if the hon. Minister will permit, and I shall be through in a moment. Has there been any change made in the contract with the Comstock Company since the original contract was signed?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Had the hon. member been at the meeting this morning -- probably he was out at the time -- he would have known in the Chairman's address it is indicated there has been a change downward.

---Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE PLANNING ACT

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development) moved second reading of Bill No. 11, "An Act to amend The Planning Act."

He said: I made a statement on first reading, Mr. Speaker, and I have not the details here now. There are several small amendments which I shall be glad to explain later on in Committee if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will permit.

HON. MR. FROST: It really is a Committee Bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES ADJUSTMENT ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moved second reading of Bill No. 113, "The Municipal Subsidies Adjustment Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moved second reading of Bill No. 114, "An Act to amend The Municipal Act."

MR. GRUMMETT: This is not in the Bill book, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. FROST: It will go to the Municipal Committee, in any event. It is a detail matter. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Grummett) wants it held up, that will be all right, but it can be discussed in Committee.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It can be considered there. There is nothing in it which is important to us; it is simply recommendations from various organizations and from our own Department. There is nothing political about it at all.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved second reading of Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, there is no very radical change in principle in this Bill. It consists of four Sections. In the first Section the present definition of a Government store does

not extend to a store operated by the Brewers Warehousing Company or to a co-operative wine store. For purposes of greater clarity, as far as local provisions of The Liquor Licence Act are concerned, it was necessary to include definitions of these two types of outlets. It is no extention of what is being done at the present time.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I see there is quite a change in the next Section.

HON. MR. WELSH: With reference to the second Section, Mr. Speaker, Clause (c) of Section 9 of the Act gives power to the Board to determine the municipality within which Government stores shall be established. As government stores cannot be established in a dry municipality until a favourable vote is obtained, this amendment is made to bring this clause into line with the local option division of the Liquor Licence Act.

One Act bars it and the other gives the Board the privilege, and we want to put both Acts on the same basis so there will be no possibility of any conflict arising. It does not extend the privileges of the Board in any way, shape or form.

HON. MR. FROST: It limits it, in fact.

HON. MR. WELSH: Coming to the third Section, Mr. Speaker, in our administrative work, particularly in the stores, it is often necessary to take affidavits in connection with granting permits, and things of that nature, and we would like to have the proper officials authorized to take these affidavits without having to find a Commissioner, which wastes a lot of time both of people in the store and of customers, and causes confusion which seems to be quite unnecessary. Officials who would do this work would be designated and their powers would extend only as far as is necessary in order to do their job properly.

MR. OLIVER: They would be employees of the Board?

HON. MR. WELSH: Employees of the Board, yes.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I hope I am in order; if not, you will of course draw my attention to the fact. Since we are discussing the principles of the Act, I would like to make a few general observations on the liquor situation -- in connection, of course, with the Bill, which deals with the sale and

distribution of alcoholic beverages.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member might mention that on the Budget address. He has not yet spoken.

MR. SALSBERG: All right.

HON. MR. FROST: These Bills deal with technical points which might be more properly considered in Committee. I do not like to say that any Bill is without principle, but this Bill deals with specific items, all of which are different, and it could be considered at that time.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved second reading of Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, there are two changes in principle involved in this suggested amendment. In Section 1 difficulties arrise due to the fact that when clubs apply for licences they must apply for a lounge, a dining lounge, a dining room or a public house licence, and must advertise the fact they are applying for such licences. These advertisements give rise to objections based upon the mistaken idea that

members of the general public are to be admitted and may be served alcoholic beverages under such licences.

The added clause creates two new types of licences appropriate to clubs.

In connection with that Section, Mr. Speaker, as I have outlined, the Act at the present time does not define a licence such as might be granted to a Legion, a golf club or a curling club; when they apply for a licence they have to advertise for a public house licence, and that creates in the minds of people who read those advertisements the impression this licence is going to be for the use of the general public, whereas, as a matter of fact it is very greatly restricted and for the benefit only of the members of the club.

In granting licences to Legion halls and clubs of that type, we try to keep the number of honorary members to ten per cent of the membership of the club, and in fairness to the Legionaires I may say in very, very few cases in this Province -- and we have a good many clubs licensed -- has that rule been violated to any great extent. This, then, is simply to clarify and to give a more correct nomenclature than is given at the present time.

Section 2 is allied to Section 1, Mr. Speaker. The new clause is being added to the Section, concerning the type of licence which may be issued to clubs, and the reference to clubs is deleted from this clause.

With reference to subsection (2) of Section 2, the clause is amended to enable the Board to grant a licence to an establishment classified as a public house -- not only a public house licence but also a dining room licence, without reclassifying it as a tavern. That is a slight change, Mr. Speaker.

We have in the Province of Ontario at the present time a good many places licensed as public houses, and, under the Act, we cannot grant them the privilege of serving food in the dining room, as they do not come within the classifications required for a tavern licence. The Judge and I have been of the opinion for some time there should be an amendment whereby a person who is operating a public house and wishes to serve food in addition, may be given that privilege. Personally, I am completely in favour of the sale of food in conjunction with the sale of beverages, and I think this clause will go a long way toward rectifying some

situations which have arisen in the Province. There are a number of operators who are very much in favour of this being done, and have so requested.

Subsection (3) will permit the Board to issue one of the new types of licences I mentioned in relation to clubs.

In Section 3 it is an offence, under Section 28 of the Act, to fail to disclose relevant facts in an application for, or renewal of, a licence. This new subsection raises the time limit within which a charge may be laid from six to twelve months. The lack of such a section has caused us considerable trouble from an administrative point of view, in that we have transfers brought up and these people appear before the Judge and sometimes give him information which is not correct.

In the last year we have had two cases, to my knowledge, where we did not find this information was not correct until after the expiry of the six months, and then, of course, it was not possible to take any action against the offenders, and in that way they were able to "get away" with something they should not have been allowed to do.

(F-1 follows)

This will extend the time in which action can be taken under that Section from six months to twelve months. There is really no change in the principle except that it extends the time in which action can be taken.

Subsection (4) -- the present subsection (2) of Section 44 -- provides that the transferor must pay a transfer fee, and if there is an encroachment on capital the amount of the transfer fee must be reduced by the amount of such encroachment. The new subsection (2) eliminates the principle of capital encroachment, and simply provides for a transfer fee as prescribed by the regulations.

The longer this Act is in operation the more transfers, naturally, we have, and every time we have a transfer we are getting to the point where encroachment on capital is used as a means of avoiding paying the full tax. We concluded that the easiest way and the most effective way to have this rectified was to amend the "encroachment of capital" and put it on a straight transfer basis. If we continue as we have been doing for a few more years, the Province will get nothing, and that is not the intention of the Act because, after all, a licencee has a very valuable monopoly,

and he should not be allowed to traffic in it. If there is any benefit accruing there, it should go to the Province of Ontario and not to a private individual. This Section is designed to rectify that situation.

Subsection (2) is self-explanatory; it is complementary to subsection (1).

Section 5 -- the new Section 44a extends the principle of subsection (3) of Section 44 of the Act, which is now repealed, to include the issue of stock as well as the transfer of stock. In the last couple of years I believe all hon. members will realize that every time a new Section or new Act is brought in, there are some very clever members of the legal profession, who can usually devise some way of getting around the principle of the Act, if it is at all possible.

There has been a new method of evading this Section by transferring stock. A company will incorporate; they will issue a few shares of stock, and then when they want to get any additional capital -- or sometimes bring in people of whom normally the Board would not approve, -- they issue some of the treasury stock in quite large amounts, which actually results in a

transfer of control. . Previous to the introduction of this Section we have not been able to control that because it did not come within the Act. We know that by this means we will have a very much closer check on transfers.

Section 6: this amendment is made as a result of a recent court action, a decision in a case in which an adult accompanied by a minor enetered licensed premises. The adult purchased liquor and supplied it to the minor. The charge against the proprietor of the establishment was dismissed as he did not sell liquor to the minor. The purpose of this Section is to get away from cases of that kind, and we have changed it to this extent; we have amended it to "supplying,"not"selling." I think it strengthens the Section and certainly strengthens the hands of the police in enforcing the law regarding sales to minors. In my opinion that is one of the great difficulties we are encountering in the enforcement of this Act -- to prevent the sale to minors.

The last Section, Section 56 of the Liquor Licence Act of 1946, reads as follows:

> "For the purposes of this Act, a member of the naval, military or air forces of Canada, who having been placed on active service or called out for training, service or duty,

> is serving or has served in any such forces, shall be deemed to be twenty-one years of age or over."

When the 1950 revision of the statute was made, this Section which was introduced at the time of World War II, was left unconsolidated and unrepealed, although at that time its effect had probably been spent. We would like to remove that Section from the statute for two reasons. One is that it is not considered necessary at the present time. We want to put all those who are in uniform, in regard to dealings with our staff and as regards premises, on the same basis as the civilian population. I can see no necessity for that being written in our statute at the present time, and I would strongly recommend that the Section be accepted and passed.

At the present time the Department of National Defence are enlisting boys of sixteen years of age for training under certain conditions, and if this Section remained in the Act there is nothing to prevent them from going into a public house, and it would be very difficult for the proprietor to ascertain their age because everybody in uniform looks alike, as uniforms have a tendency to make people appear older than they

actually are. I think all people in uniform should be on the same basis as civilians going in a public house, and then it is left to the discretion of the proprietor to decide whether they are twenty-one years of age or not, and that decision would be his responsibility.

THE PUBLIC HALLS ACT

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development) moved second reading of Bill No. 97, "An Act to amend the Public Halls Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

He said: I have nothing much to add to what I said on first reading. It is a very simple amendment; it re-defines the seating capacity for over one hundred persons to include portable buildings and tents.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Minister in regard to fire protection in this connection, would not the same regulations which apply to theatres apply to these buildings, and tents?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. OLIVER: What provision is there for fire protection?

HON. MR. FROST: I may say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the only way of handling this is through municipal inspection. As a matter of fact it is impossible, and it always has been impossible, to inspect this type of thing from Toronto. The hon. Leader of the Opposition will remember the difficulty we had in relation to the Public Halls Act. A minimum standard was laid down, but the matter was left to the municipalities because there is such a great variation. There are meetings, for instance, of some religious sect or , circuses and things of that sort, and there is no possibility of provincial inspection. These people should get licences from the municipality. In other words, we should not licence these people first and then require them to get a licence from the municipality. They should go to the municipality and clear things there and if thereis any licence required they can get it from here.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, Section 2, which is a replacement of another Section in the old Act, would seem to be rather wide in its application, and I would appreciate a bit of enlightenment from the hon.

Minister of Planning and Development, even though it may be argued in the Committee stage.

I think from the wording it is not clear to a layman when it says that no public hall shall be operated or used as a place of public assembly without a licence that may infringe upon the rights of the Province.

HON. MR. FROST: I might say this bill arises out of the fire at Hamilton, the Moose Hall fire, and the Public Halls Act was passed to provide some control over places such as that. The control of the licensing has been left with the municipality, subject to minimum standards which the Act itself lays down.

MR. SALSBERG: Let us be clear. That will not affect, , a private organization which might have a place of its own, like the York Club or the Albany Club, and others like that, who may not be public halls and may not have public licences and yet will permit gatherings in their premises, , social functions and so on. Will they be deprived --

HON. MR. FROST: No, the Public Halls Act has been in effect for some four or five years, and that has never arisen. The purpose of this is merely in connection with the revision

of the Theatres Act, to take certain things which have been under the control of the Theatres Act and turn them over to the municipalities under the Public Halls Act. That is the real purpose.

THE TRAVELLING SHOWS ACT

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development) moved second reading of Bill No. 98, "An Act to amend the Travelling Shows Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I recall what the hon. Minister of Planning and Development said in a general way, when he introduced the Bill. If the hon. Minister would like to elaborate on it, it will be all right with me; otherwise, I would like to say a few words, and the hon. Minister could deal with it when I am finished.

I have read the Act since it was printed, and I am rather disturbed by some of the wording of the Sections, as they seem to be of a somewhat sweeping character.

"No dramatic, operatic and vaudeville shows" -- those are the words added, and that may

interfere with all sorts of amateur cultural activities, by non-profit making organizations. The way the Bill reads now it gives enormous powers.

HON. MR. FROST: I do not think the hon. member will find much difference between this and the old Act. The problem was that under the Travelling Shows Act the licensing was done by the Province, and the effect of this Act is to put the responsibility on the municipalities. This is to provide added protection to the public. With public halls and meeting places, tents, and all that sort of thing; it is quite impossible to inspect them from here. As a matter of fact, these meetings are probably held and are over before anyone learns anything about the conditions.

As a matter of fact, the local authorities can control this far better than it can be done from here; it is simply a matter of decentralization. There is no other motive in this legislation than to provide for a more efficient inspection from the standpoint of fire and safety, and to leave it with the municipalities. That is the whole sum and substance of it and there is no difference in the principle of the Act, other

than to modernize it.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not doubt the word of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) as to the intention of it, but experience has shown that Acts require continued amendment or amending, and changes, because of experience. What I am afraid of is the Explanatory Note to Section 1 which says very distinctly that the amendment refers to "dramatic, operatic and vaudeville shows formerly licensed under the Theatres and Cinematograph Act will now be licensed under the Travelling Shows Act." In other words, it is not impossible, as a result--in fact, it may be likely--in some areas, any dramatic, musical or other cultural activity carried on by non-profit making groups will be required to get a licence under The Travelling Shows Act, which they certainly should not be asked to do. They are not travelling shows, they are not professional groups; they carry on a cultural activities which I am happy to say are increasing in numbers throughout the Province. I am afraid this will curtail it and may cramp their style."

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Mr. Speaker, I have had great assistance from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) this afternoon, and I think he has

explained very fully the intent of this amendment. May I add just one word? The idea here is to bring anything that was in the old Act into the new Travelling Shows Act, so the licences come from the municipalities. In other words, we have those nearest the situation to assist us, and if in their wisdom they feel a licence should be granted they give it to them. It is for the protection of the public. Very often we find them using tents; some of the groups, of course, are not, strictly speaking,"travelling,"but they are using tents which are not fire-proofed and they are a hazard to the public who are in there, and we are trying to control this through the municipalities.

THE THEATRES ACT

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development) moved second reading of Bill No. 99, "The Theatres Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, if I might add one word. I gave a rather, although perhaps not too detailed, explanation on first reading.

Since 1911 there have been regulations brought in concerning the old Theatres and Cinematograph Act, and these regulations -- or many of them -- are being incorporated into this Act, The Theatres Act, 1953. I should point out to hon. members that we are at the present time considering an amendment, and there probably will be an amendment to sub-section (zb) of Section 61(1).

I was going into detail in Committee stage, but the amendment will be to have the word "person", which is the third word in that subsection, deleted. May I say, Mr. Speaker, in explanation, that is being deleted because certain representatives of the projectionists came to our Department, and explained the reasons for having the word "person" left out. We thought it was a reasonable suggestion, and that word, probably, in fact, will be left out of the Section as it now stands.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, on this Bill, more than the previous two Bills, I am of the opinion we should go slowly. I think this new Bill No. 99 is more than just a matter of a routine character, and I would suggest that some way be found to have this Bill

go to some Committee to which labour, cultural, social and artistic organizations would have an opportunity to make representations and discuss this Bill.

There is, in my opinion, an elimination to a large extent of the differences which existed until now between the 35 mm. film, which is purely and simply a commercial matter, and the 16 mm. film, which was, until now, and will continue to be, entirely of an amateur character. Some are used commercially, but by and large they are being used for educational, cultural and social purposes. It is a common practice, for instance, -- to speak of only one section of our social organization -- that trade unions now show 16 mm. films regularly at their meetings. Some of these films are supplied by the head office of their union, and some they get from the National Film Board, and so on. These are not theatrical shows. The churches do the same thing, as well as other social organizations. They do not have to get a licence now; the halls they use are not as a rule fire-proofed, and I am afraid this Act might interfere with this practice and the activities of these organizations.

In addition, there are film societies, and I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that an opportunity be given to study the Bill carefully, and certainly that an opportunity be given all interested parties to acquaint themselves with the Bill and make representations and present their views before it is made law.

. HON. MR. WARRENDER: May I say in answer to the hon. member that this only has to do with the showing of 35 mm. camera film, and when these become fire proof a lot of these regulations will be out entirely. That is the main point, and I think that should answer the hon. member for St. Andrew.

As far as labour organizations are concerned, we have had discussions with the one group who are most interested in these Acts -- they are the ones affected -- and they have gone along with the suggestions made. I shall explain that further in Committee. They are quite in accord with what we propose to do.

We did reduce the age from sixteen to fourteen, at which children may go to shows unattended, and that is included after representations were made by different groups. I think the objections are pretty well covered.

MR. A. WREN (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister of Planning and Development a question on the principle of the Bill?

Section 19 provides in subsection (a):

> "No municipality shall license a theatre unless a licence therefor is in force under this Act."

In other words, licensed by the Province. Then, in subsection (b) it says:

> "No municipality shall refuse to license a theatre when a licence therefor is in force under this Act."

(G-1 follows)

MR. WREN: Why would this right of licencing be taken away from the local authorities? Is there any particular reason?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I do not think it is taken away, Mr. Speaker. I am informed it is the same as it has always been. The two are working together. The municipalities may withhold a licence by reason of some local hazard in the community, such as fire, while the province licences across the board.

MR. WREN: I recall in my riding where the local authority thought it unwise to continue the issuance of a local licence for a theatre but by the legislation, they could not refuse to issue it. I am referring to a case where a building is old and dangerous, and the municipality had no recourse but to issue the licence to the business to operate, by virtue of the statutes. I wonder why that authority obtained.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I am instructed, Mr. Speaker, that the licence given by the province is given because we control all theatres, as a general principle throughout the province. The reason why we say a municipality cannot refuse a licence is because they are looking at the situation from some local aspect, such as fire, and so on, whereas the

province is looking at it from a broader point of view, and if we think a licence should be issued, then it must be issued.

I am told there is no change in this principle. It is something which has been carried over into the 1953 Bill.

MR. WREN: Yes, but going back for a moment to the legislation we have just been considering; it was stated quite clearly that the local authorities were in close touch with the local situation, and were better able to deal with these matters. Why should an opposite principle be carried forward into the Act?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I submit, Mr. Chairman, there is no "opposite principle" here. When I was speaking in regard to the Bill covering public halls, I said the people closest to the local situation should be the ones to say whether a licence should be granted or not.

Here there is a wide general principle under which the Government has control, and we say to the municipalities they may not refuse a licence, if we think it should be granted. The municipality is only looking at it from some local aspect, such as the fire hazard, or something of that nature. We say that we have gone into it thoroughly, and

the municipality may not refuse the licence.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid we are getting into Committee stage again. The questions being asked should more properly be asked in Committee, on this, as on any other Bill. If an hon. member wishes to deliver an address, and directs constructive criticism at the legislation, all very well, but I must limit the questions and answers going back and forth. Let the hon. members make their speeches, finish with them, and in Committee, I know the Committee of the Whole House, and the House itself, will fully recognize the right of any member then to go ahead.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not asking any question --

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has spoken two or three times on the Bill already.

MR. SALSBERG: No, Mr. Speaker; I just asked a number of questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this to be a speech?

MR. SALSBERG: My objection to the principle of the Bill is because it endangers the amateur, artistic, and social activities, so far as films are concerned, by failing to differentiate between the professional and non-professional

exhibitor, and by lumping them together in a part of the Bill, as will be shown when the Bill reaches Committee stage.

For instance, Section 38 -- a very important section -- says:

> "All films before being exhibited in Ontario shall be submitted to the Board for approval, accompanied by the prescribed fee".

That does not differentiate between commercial and amateur or artistic films. The understanding would seem to be quite clear that it covers all films, whether they are exhibited by a church group, or a film art society, labour union, or anything else.

Then, Section 41 says:

> "No person shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited in Ontario any film that has not been approved by the Board."

Again a very general blanket application could flow from the wording of the Bill as it is at present.

Further on, Section 56 provides:

> "No person shall operate a projector designed for the use of film 16 millimeters in width for hire or gain without a licence therefor from the Director".

If you take a film -- as some unions do -- from the Workers' Associations, or from any other

central body, usually a small fee is paid for the projector and the person who comes to operate it. That would be in violation of this Section.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, my objection to the Bill as it is worded now, flows from the impression I got from reading it, that it will interfere with the carrying on of exhibitions which the people have enjoyed until now.

That is all I want to say at this stage. I want to appeal to the Government not to hasten this Bill along, but give an opportunity for either a Committee or some other agency to consider it, and allow all interested parties to go through this Bill with a fine comb.

I want to make it abundantly clear that I am raising no objection to tightening the regulations, as regards fire protection, and so forth. I am prepared to support the efforts of the Government, as provided in this legislation. I am, however, concerned with that one aspect only, about which I have spoken. I am not satisfied the Bill as at present worded provides the maximum protection.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. John Yaremko (Bellwoods); in the

absence of Mr. Robarts (London) moved second reading of Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the City of Peterborough Separate School Board".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION

Mr. John Yaremko, in the absence of Mr. Robarts (London) moved second reading of Bill No. 14, "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

KNOX'S CHURCH, TORONTO

Mr. A. Kelso Roberts (St. Patrick) moved second reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting Knox's Church, Toronto".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE TOWN OF DUNDAS

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park) in the absence of Mr. Connell, moved second reading of Bill No. 32, "An Act respecting the Town of Dundas".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA

Mr. W. J. Stewart (Parkdale) in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moved second reading of Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

THE CITY OF WINDSOR

House in Committee on Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting the City of Windsor", Mr. Reaume.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 15 reported.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act", Mr. Dunlop.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 91 reported.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend The High Schools Act", Mr. Dunlop.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 92 reported.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS' BOARDS OF REFERENCE ACT, 1953

House in Committee on Bill No. 94, "The School Trustees and Teachers' Boards of Reference Act, 1953".

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 4:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, in regard to this section dealing with the dismissal of teachers is one about which I am very unhappy. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether the teachers' associations were made aware of the changes taking place, and if so, what their opinions were, but it seems to be in the legislation now before us, the rights of teachers, and their security of position, is in danger, and their right of appeal is restricted. I do not know whether there is any justification for that.

I understand that recently the Toronto School Board was involved in some litigation as the result of the dismissal of a teacher, which matter is going through the Courts, and I understand is not yet completed.

That may be the basis for the change in the legislation.

I think the hon. Minister should enlighten

the House as to the reasons why these changes are being made, not only in this Bill, but in Bill No. 93. If it infringes at all on the rights the teachers enjoyed until now, I do not think the legislation should go through, before their properly constituted organizations are notified of these, and have an opportunity of speaking to them.

HON. MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, these amendments to this Act were fully discussed by the teachers' organizations, and also by the trustees' organizations, and after these had been discussed by the associations separately, they were discussed by them jointly. This Bill represents the complete and unanimous desire of both the teachers and trustees.

If it is to No. 4, which the hon. member is speaking, it simply requires that a board of reference be granted or not granted. There is nothing in between.

MR. SALSBERG: Has not the hon. Minister authority to deny a Board of Reference, under the new legislation?

HON. MR. DUNLOP: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: This is a serious matter. This is no reflection whatever on the present hon. Minister, but if it comes within the power of a Minister to deny an application for a Board of

reference, then it is not inconceivable that a teacher, under certain circumstances, could be discharged with no opportunity of appealing to a higher body, and cannot go to court.

HON. MR. DUNLOP: It might be concerning a matter which is frivolous and it would not be essential to have a board.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to be quite clear about this. The hon. Minister says the amendments to this Act were agreed to by the teachers' associations?

HON. MR. DUNLOP: Yes, they agreed.

MR. NIXON (Brant): How many boards of reference have you had this past year?

HON. MR. DUNLOP: I do not know, offhand; not very many. There were cases where teachers came in asking for boards of reference. I talked the matter over with them, and we discussed their case, and they quite happily gave up asking for a Board, which saved us a great deal of money, and saved them a great deal of unhappiness.

Section 4 to 13 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 94 reported.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain Bills, and ask leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain Bills without amendments, and asks leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, in introducing the Estimates for the Department of the Provincial Secretary, I might say that this year we have not obtained quite as much revenue as in the previous year. Last year, we almost reached $1 million -- within a very few dollars of it. This year, we expect by the end of this month to be down perhaps about $30,000 or $40,000, from what we were last year.

As the hon. members probably know, the Department of the Provincial Secretary is a service department; it is not a revenue-producing department, as are some of the other departments, and the fact that we have been bringing in considerable revenue to the province is due to having so many companies incorporated, and so many changes in the capital structures due to changes in the Income Tax Act. These are beginning to die out now. I think they reached their peak in 1950 and 1951. We still get a few, but we cannot look forward to any great source of revenue in that direction, but we do look forward with great confidence to the fact that we are increasing our number of corporations or companies both locally and those coming in from abroad. The latter are becoming particularly noticeable.

(TAKE H FOLLOWS)

Ontario leads the parade by a long way in incorporations. We are followed by Quebec, then British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, in that order. That was one of the cardinal points we kept in mind in our discussions last summer when we were considering The Corporation Act, which was introduced yesterday. We were very careful, and I think hon. members of the Committee were agreed it was important that we put nothing in the Act to jeopardize the prominent position Ontario occupies at the present time.

I do not know whether there is anything I need say about the estimates of the Provincial Secretary; they are pretty much routine. The Department is routine; it is purely a service Department. At this time I would like to pay tribute to my staff. I have always tried to impress on them -- and so have my predecessors for years back -- the idea that we are a service Department, that their job primarily is to give the people of the Province of Ontario the service they have a right to expect from a Department of Government, and I am happy to say I am pretty well satisfied the people in the Department of the Provincial Secretary will go to endless

trouble to meet the wishes of citizens who come in wanting some assistance.

There is, however, one aspect of the Department I should like to discuss very briefly. I have spoken on the subject every year since I have had the honour of being Provincial Secretary; that is the aspect of civil defence, because shortly after I came into the Department, civil defence was assigned to that Department as one of the branches. I have gone over the organization in previous years in introducing these Estimates.

While a little group was set up in August, 1950, the branch was actually formed in October, 1950.

At the present time we have a staff of seven. The reason for the formation of the branch is pretty obvious. People with training, and communities with a little training in civil defence, I think can look forward quite confidently to using their training in case of emergency, whereby they can at least reduce their casualties by about fifty per cent.

We realized at the start there were some tremendous problems facing us; we realized some of the inherent dangers, and we have tried to hold the middle of the road between these two points.

We are faced with the problem of evacuating the casualties, treating them, and seeing that they are properly housed. We are faced with the problem of looking after people who have been left homeless, of seeing they receive welfare treatment, that they receive food, that schools are provided for their children, of seeing that supplies of food, and that shopping services are organized, and that they are supplied with gas, water, electricity, and that normal civilian services be restored as soon as possible.

A major problem which has been given a great deal of consideration is the fact that modern war is not, as it was some years ago, looked upon as rather a sporting proposition, somewhat after the manner of a cricket match, but that it is purely a matterof survival, and the nation which survives will be the nation with the best disciplined population and which is able to keep its industries running at full strength in spite of any action taken against them. That brought up the immediate question of the restoration of our services and the rehabilitation of our industries as rapidly as possible. It brought up the problem of providing adequate fire

protection, policing to prevent looting, and particularly the numerous traffic problems which would be created.

Last year I spoke at length on the traffic problem. It is a problem which would take hours to discuss in detail, but it is one which, thanks to the co-operation of the police forces and the Department of the hon. Attorney General and the Department of Highways and the municipal authorities across the Province, I feel we have in hand, and in pretty good shape. We know exactly what roads are to be used in the event of an emergency; we have the signs planned; we know where to get the men to police these roads and to act as point men for traffic in the areas involved, and I believe this organization could be put into gear and be effective in a very short time indeed.

I am quite satisfied the planning in all these fields is fairly well advanced. We have done a lot of training in a quiet way. We have not been seeking publicity at all because I have always felt civilian defence is a matter which should be kept completely out of partisan politics; it is a national matter. I have never

stooped to using any civilian defence knowledge I have in a partisan way, and I can say quite truthfully that the co-operation we have received from the municipalities and from the Federal Government have been excellent in every detail, and I have seen no indication yet that there has been any political slant on anything that has been done.

We have one hundred and fifty municipalities in this Province, which are more or less organized, some of them quite well indeed. Eighty of these municipalities have done a considerable amount of training of volunteers in various places. We have been operating schools in all these municipalities. Instead of bringing the personnel to a central school in Toronto,we find it more economical, more convenient and, I think, more effective, to take the schools to the municipalities. We operated eighty of those last year, four hours a night for eight weeks, and have given the people who attended those schools -- and they came in very, very large numbers -- a basic training which will enable them in turn to pass on the information they have gained to others in the event of an emergency.

We had one hundred and thirty-five

specialists trained last year, some of them in Federal schools, some in our own schools. We have twenty-five films on civil defence, and these were shown eight hundred times across the Province of Ontario, to the 31st of December, 1952.

We have been operating courses for registered nurses, a professional group who are very co-operative, for the purpose of bringing them up to date on ABC warfare. They have the basic professional training, of course; all that was required was to give them a refresher course, and furnish the latest information on the subject. Up to the 31st of December, 1952, we had trained 7,342 nurses in the Province.

During that period we sent out 5,300 different pieces of equipment to various municipalities; distributed thousands and thousands of booklets and pamphlets, which had a bearing on the subject, and which we consider quite valuable. In addition we organized welfare groups across the Province, and in this connection I should like to pay tribute to the Department of Welfare, to the Red Cross, the St. John's Ambulance and the Women's Institutes, who have co-operated with us so very, very well in this work.

The Department of Health, of course, has

always played a major part in our civil defence plans. The hon. Minister of Health (Mr.Phillips) has placed at our disposal, on full-time, Dr. Struthers, who has done a magnificent job; also several nurses from his staff. I would like to commend them, and also the hon. Minister, very much indeed for the assistance we have had.

We have had excellent assistance from the Department of Highways and the Departments of the Attorney General, Lands and Forests, and the Hydro, which has had practically all their own employees trained. We were glad to supply the necessary staff to give them the training, and Hydro arranged for those people to be available and to take the course, and in them we have a very large group, which will be extremely valuable in an emergency.

One of the major things which occurred last year was the arrangement with the Federal Government whereby people who were taking training in civil defence projects could be covered by compensation. I think I mentioned last year, when speaking on the subject, that I hoped we could work out a scheme which would be effective. Well, we did, thanks to the kindness of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), who put

the Workmen's Compensation staff at our disposal for meetings. My own people, with the Federal people, worked out an arrangement which in my opinion is eminently satisfactory, so that now we may go out with a clear conscience and ask people to take training as volunteer firemen or policemen, and know that such men will be covered by compensation in the event of an accident -- and accidents may happen, and I have no doubt will. -- and that his family will be protected.

I was very loath to go across the Province of Ontario and try to enlist people to give their time voluntarily to take civil defence training, knowing if anything happened to them they were not eligible for compensation. I am happy to say that, thanks to the Federal Government and our own Department of Labour, we have worked out a scheme with which we are very much satisfied. The Federal Government is satisfied with it, and I am sure the people taking the training are going to be more than satisfied.

Next week we shall have quite a large number of additional pieces of fire equipment in the Province of Ontario, which the Federal Government is providing. We are putting these

out in various municipalities for a limited time to give them an opportunity to train firemen, because to do so takes quite a while, and I think all hon. members realize that an adequate fire-fighting force is one of the "musts" in any civil defence organization being established. The number of volunteers whom we trained last year, or who are now under training -- and I speak now as of the 31st of December, 1952 -- is 10,614, and we have in the Province at the moment 33,151 men and women who are registered and trained as civil defence volunteers.

May I say in that respect, that nearly half of those in all Canada were registered in this Province.

There is one other thing on which I feel I should make a report, and which in my humble opinion is one of the most necessary, and certainly one of the primary steps to be taken in any organization of this kind. I refer to the standardization of our hose connections. We heard a very interesting address by the hon. Minister of Hydro (Mr. Challies) this afternoon, and considerable time was devoted to explaining to us the difficulties they have encountered in standardization of frequencies

across the Province. Had we let this hose connection problem run on indefinitely, some day we would have been faced with colossal expense, and been in much the same position Hydro is in at the moment. I think we "got on the job" soon enough to prevent this.

The first tender was called in 1952, and this work is being done under the Fire Marshal's Office, who has assigned a man full-time to the direction of it. We obtained three mobile workshops from the Federal Government; we worked on a county basis as much as we could and conversion actually commenced in April, 1952. At the present moment, two million out of the five million people who live in the Province of Ontario, are in an area where hose connections are standardized within the area, and within a good many of their neighbouring municipalities, so in the event of an emergency they can call for help and receive it -- two million out of five million, a record of which I think the Province of Ontario can be justly proud.

I do not take credit for the staff which is doing that work, nor do I wish to detract from what they have done, but had it not been for the

excellent co-operation we received from the municipalities, we would not be as far along as we are today.

In that connection I would like to mention particularly the cities of London, Kitchener, Waterloo, Georgetown, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound and Guelph; the towns of Merriton, Grimsby, Thorold, Chippewa and Fort Erie; the townships of Thorold and Louth; and the Village of Crystal Beach. These people have taken on more than we expected them to do and have done a grand job. At the present time the survey teams and the actual operating teams are working in the City of Windsor. We expect to be through there very shortly. It was a colossal job in a highly industrialized city. From there we are going into Sarnia, and shall operate there on a smaller scale. Because these are both very highly industrialized cities, there is a great deal of work to do, and we have had wonderful co-operation from the fire departments and municipal councils and from the citizens themselves; had it not been for that co-operation I am sure we would not have achieved anything like the success we have had in such a short time.

The expenditure in connection with this work, as I have explained before, is done on this basis. The Federal Government pays one-third and we pay the remaining two-thirds. So far our expenditure in the Province of Ontario has been $273,558.90, that being the figure as of January 31st, 1953.

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Minister, does the Federal Government approve of the project before the expenditure starts?

HON. MR. WELSH: No, they agreed to reimburse us to the extent of one-third, up to a total expenditure of $900,000; that is, their share was not to exceed $300,000. Actually, as of January 31st, we had expended $273,558.90, and I might say our expenditures are less than were budgeted for, and we are certainly making very much better time than we thought would be possible.

In conclusion, may I say the success of this project depends to some extent on organization, and to some extent on having certain key people who are trained to do certain jobs, but in the final analysis it depends on the people of the Province of Ontario, and one of the worst things we have to contend with -- and

I do not see that any improvement has been made in it -- is apathy. People are just not interested, and I think that is very true of our particular race; it seems to be a characteristic of Anglo-Saxons that they are not interested in anything until the danger is right on their dcorstep. I do not want to be misunderstood; I would not like people to think I am becoming pessimistic about this, because I am not, I am very optimistic indeed. However, I knew before we started we were going to run into that sort of thing. I knew from my previous expereince between the wars, as I, like a good many other hon. members, devoted a great deal of my time to the Militia, which was looked down on between the wars. Even as late as 1938 people were sympathizing with any one taking military training. We have the same spirit abroad today and we have to contend not only with that spirit, but, I am sorry to say, with active opposition. I can leave it to the imagination of hon. members where that active opposition comes from, but it is here and it is strong, and it is not realized by a great many people in this Province.

I would like to say in all sincerity,

Mr. Chairman, civil defence is as much a part of our national effort in the event of war as the armed services. Unless we are prepared to get behind the civil defence authorities in our municipalities, and give them our support and devote some of our leisure time to helping them do their job, we are not going to be able to put forth our best national effort. Our national effort will depend not only on manpower. We can never match our enemies in manpower, but we can over-match them in industrial production, and industrial production depends entirely upon keeping our industries running full blast in this country.

(I - 1 follows)

On Vote 143:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr.Chairman, on Item 4, before we lose our quorum. I merely want to protest against the Government's refusal to incorporate the cost of living bonus into the basic wage structure of all the Civil Servants. There is hardly an industry in this country that has not done that. This Province is an outstanding institution which has refused year after year to do what private industry has done. I do not want to go into any lengthy discussion on it but I think every hon. member knows what I am talking about. I think it is unfair to the Civil Servants; I think it is setting a horrible example to private industry and it is about time the Government changed its policy in regard to this matter.

Vote 143 to 145 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 146.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): On Item 5, the cost of Hansard this year is expected to be double what it was last year, is there any reason for that?

MR. WELSH: The increase in Hansard will not be twice as much. We are continually up against advances in cost of everything in that line.

Votes Nos. 146 to 148 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 149:

MR. H. C. NIXON:(Brant): What was spent on that vote last year, may I ask?

MR. WELSH: $22,000.

MR. NIXON: Not entertaining as much this year?

MR. WELSH: I hope not.

Votes 149 to 151 inclusive agreed to.

MR. WELSH: Mr.Chairman, I would like to say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr.Nixon) that we did have an expenditure last year that we know perfectly well we will not have again this year. That was the entertaining of the Empire Parliamentary Committee which were taken around the Province at considerable expense to the Province, but I think it was well justified because I think the Province of Ontario is one of the largest and certainly one of the most important parts of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. THOMAS (Ontario): In reference to the reports on Hansard , the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) said it was not more than last year. Last year it was $15,000, and this year it is $30,000.

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): May

I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr.Welsh) that is the new system of printing Hansard?

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, last year, you remember we had a short session in the Fall and that added to our costs, of course, to some extent. I do not like to be in the position as the hon. minister of this Department of always having to run back to the Treasury Board for an order. I can assure the hon. members of this House that the expenses under this fund are pretty well scrutinized before they are approved and we are continually under additional expense every time we get anything done. The costs are higher than they were before.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): The hon. Minister (Mr.Welsh) did say there was little difference between this year and last year and last year it was $15,000 and this year it is $30,000, which is not a little increase.

MR. WELSH: Mr.Chairman, I think the hon. member (Mr.Thomas) has misunderstood. The expenses last year were $22,365, and we are budgeting for a little more than that this year.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): The Hansard estimate last year was $15,000., and this year it is for $30,000.

MR. WELSH: Yes, but the $15,000 last year was not adequate, we spent more than $15,000.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): You said there was very little increase.

MR. WELSH: Well, in the event that we do not have a session this Fall-- and we may have -- our expenses should not be much in excess of what we spent last year.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain resolutions and ask leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr.Speaker in the Chair.

MR. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.45 of the clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session

of the

Twenty-Fourth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVIII

Monday, March 23, 1953.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) J. C. Davies,

Speaker.

- - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, March 23, 1953,
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very glad indeed to have the opportunity of welcoming the students today from the Adam Beck Public School and the Alexander Muir Public School, both of the city of Toronto.

I have been asked by the members of the Press Gallery to announce that while the tickets for the dinner this evening read, "7:30", all holders thereof are asked to be at the Club One-Two at 6:45, if that is convenient. It is not

very often the Press Gallery makes a mistake, but today they are depending on us to make this correction. 6:45 this evening at the Club One-Two.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. W. H. COLLINGS (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second and final report of the Standing Committee on Labour, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Collings, from the Standing Committee on Labour, presents the following as its second and final report:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 89, 'The Operating Engineers Act, 1953'.

(signed) 'W.H.Collings'

Chairman"

MR. J. B. SALSBERG:(St. Andrew): I am in favour of the motion except I do not think it should be called "the final report". There may be legislation yet referred to the Committee. I would respectfully suggest it read, "the second report". The word "final" means the Committee is

actually dissolved. There may be need for the Committee to be re-convened.

If I may explain what I have in mind; aside from what the Government may have in the form of legislation, there is a Bill coming in on oil and gas pipe-lines. That Bill has been mentioned, and I know the labour organizations will want to have the opportunity of studying it.

I suggest we take out the word "final" and simply refer to this report as "the second report".

HON. MR. DALEY: As the material which went before the Committee has been dealt with, the Committee is dissolved, but there will be no difficulty in re-convening it, if something else comes up.

Motion agreed to.

MR. J. N. ALLAN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second and final report of the Committee on Education, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Allan from the Committee on Education, submits the following as its second and final report:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill without amendment:

Bill No. 109, 'An Act to amend The Public Schools Act'.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 103,'An Act to incorporate the Ontario School Trustees' Council'.

Bill No. 110,'An Act to amend The Teachers Superannuation Act'.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) Jas. N. Allan
Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Hon. Mr. Phillips moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Private Sanitoria Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment has to do particularly with two things; the first is in regard to our private sanitoria. In the province of Ontario, we have three licensed private sanitoria. The first and largest is located at Guelph, called the Homewood Sanitorium, with 225 beds; the second is the Bethesda Home for the Mentally Ill, at

Vineland, Ontario, with 49 beds, and the third is the Shadow Brook Health Foundation, Willowdale, with 30 beds, for the treatment of alcoholics.

The amendments in the Bill are designed to authorize private sanitoria to transfer patients from their sanitoria to public hospitals for special medical, surgical, or other treatments, and also to bring their Act into conformity with The Ontario Hospitals Act, and in doing so, we are substituting the terms "mentally ill" and "mentally defective" for "mentally diseased where appropriate".

We are also substituting the word "habituate" for the words "alcohol and drugs habituate".

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, we are simply amending the legislation covering private sanitoria to bring it into conformity with that of The Ontario Mental Hospitals Act.

Hon. Mr. Phillips moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill has two main principles in it. The first is municipal annexation of land for cemetery purposes. Up to the present time, a municipality could expropriate

land for cemetery purposes, providing it was in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery. This will allow them to expropriate a new tract of land for cemetery purposes. These are the cemeteries which operate on a non-profit basis.

The second principle has to do with the perpetual care fund. This is simply enabling legislation, in order that we may set up regulations to provide certain restrictions in regard to new cemeteries, which are springing up all over Ontario. They are on a profit-making basis, and we want to be able to state in the regulations exactly what percentage of the moneys taken in are to be set aside for perpetual care, and also to see that if 40 acres, for example, are set aside for cemetery purposes, that all of it be taken into account, and not just any portion they might wish to use.

Mr. Wren (Kenora) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Oleomargarine Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. member care to explain?

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, the principle of this Bill is for the repeal of Section 4 of the

present Oleomargarine Act, and provides for the removal of the discriminatory features which are contained in Section 4 of the present Act. Inasmuch as the Act permits the sale of oleomargarine, it is my contention that Section 4 should be removed.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

(PAGE A-8 FOLLOWS)

House in Committee; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

METROPOLITAN AREA (BILL NO.80)

House in Committee on Bill No. 80, Part VI.

Section 101 and 102 agreed to.

On Section 103:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In Section 103, Mr. Chairman, it is set out that the three members of the Toronto Transportation Commission shall be members of the new Commission, and two new commissioners be appointed. Is it the intention of the Government in this matter to maintain the control presently exercised by the three members of the Toronto Transportation Commission, who would have a voting majority in the new Commission? It would seem there is an element there which should be considered by the House. I cannot see why we should simply put the old Toronto Transportation Commission's three members in a position where they can out-vote, at any time, the two new members of the Board, because they would have a majority at all times, and the two new members would be in the minority in any situation.

Is it the intention of the Government that such situation should prevail?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, in going

over this matter, it was felt this was the proper procedure. If you refer back to the Cummings recommendation, you will find the same provisions there.

The Toronto Transporation Commission is one which is part of the city of Toronto and we felt that extending this Part would be a fair proportion to make.

MR. OLIVER: Why then should the new members who will be appointed to the enlarged Board not have the same tenure of office as the three original appointees? They are limited, I think, in the proposed Bill, to two years.

HON. MR. FROST: It provides continuity, one for one year, one for two years, and three, four and five years.

MR. OLIVER: Would not the same continuity prevail if they were appointed in the same manner as the members of the Toronto Transportation Commission? In one instance, they are appointed for five years, the others are appointed only for two years.

HON. MR. FROST: To get a staggered representation, requires a start somewhere. There are very wide amendments to this Part. I think it provides substantially a good arrangement.

Section 103 agreed to.

On Section 104:

MR. W. H. COLLINGS (Beaches): Mr. Chairman, I have two subsections to add to Section 104.

I move that Section 104 be amended by adding thereto, the following subsections:

"(7) On and after the 1st day of January, 1954, the Commission in relation to the Toronto Transportation Commission Pension Fund Society, a corporation subject of Part XVI of The Companies Act and incorporated by letters patent dated the 3rd day of January, 1940, shall stand in the place and stead of the Former Commission.

(8) The name of the said Toronto Transportation Commission Pension Fund Society is changed to "Toronto Transit Commission Pension Fund Society".

The Pension Fund of the present Toronto Transportation Commission is set up as a pension fund society and is incorporated under The Companies Act. It is, therefore, necessary to provide that the new Commission shall stand in the place of the former Commission with respect to the fund, and the name of the society is changed to, "Toronto Transit Commission Pension Fund Society".

Amendment agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I want to move an amendment to an earlier Section.

THE CHAIRMAN: An earlier Section, or a subsection?

MR. SALSBERG: Subsection 1 of Section 104. On Subsection 1 of Section 104 I want to move, as follows:

"That part (a) of subsection (1) of Section 104 be amended by eliminating the word 'including' following the word 'Commission' on line three and substituting therefore, the word 'excluding', so that part (a) of subsection (1) shall read:

'(a) All the undertaking, assets and real and personal property wherever situated, owned by, vested in or held by the former Commission, excluding the Capital stock of Gray Coach Lines Limited held by it.'"

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is quite obvious. It is to retain the Gray Coach Lines Limited, at the present time a subsidiary company of the Toronto Transportation Commission, for the Corporation of the city of Toronto.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, this has also been asked for by the City Council of the city of Toronto in a resolution adopted last week, and is part of the submission sent to the Government by the City Council.

Mr. Chairman, the Bill takes away from the city of Toronto practically all of its important

assets, and when we were dealing with an earlier Section of the Bill, I explained my position on the question, I think it was when dealing with the water works, and I suggested the province of Ontario should compensate the city by paying it a lump sum, which in turn, will enable the city of Toronto to reduce taxes on homes as the result of surrendering that great asset to the new Metropolitan Council.

The same thing applies to the Toronto Transportation Commission, which is a very important and profitable enterprise. It is building the first subway in Canada, all within the limits of the present city; it operates bus lines, and surface lines, and is an asset which is pretty well paid for.

I know it can be argued with some merit the residents of the suburban areas have contributed to the prosperity of the Toronto Transportation Commission, by using its facilities as their means of transportation. But the fact is, the city is now losing that, and I believe , as far as the Toronto Transportation is concerned, it would be fair for the province to compensate the city for the surrender of that asset, and certainly there is no argument in the world to justify taking from the city of Toronto, the Gray Coach Lines Limited.

Here is an independent corporation, a subsidiary of the Toronto Transportation Commission, for which a separate fund was originally established, and which operates as a separate company throughout the whole province, and has its connections with other transportation lines outside of the province, and even outside of the country.

(TAKE B FOLLOWS)

It has been, furthermore, a profit-making enterprise. Operating at all times under different names and performing a service far outside the area of the Metropolitan Corporation of Toronto.

It is quite clear this should not be taken away from the city, and the Bill should therefore be amended in accordance with the wording of my amendment. When we speak of taking over or surrendering all assets, real and personal property, it should specifically state, "Excluding the capital stock of the Grey Coach Lines Limited held by the Toronto Transportation Commission.

That was a separate corporation; separate funds were provided. The same administration administered it, which is true.

HON. MR. FROST: Let me say to the hon. member it will be shown that profits from the Grey Coach Lines have been used to reduce the fares here in Toronto. If you liquidate the Grey Coach Lines and give it to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, what is going to happen to the fares on the street cars here within the City of Toronto, and running out into the suburbs? Does the hon. member agree that the rates should go up? The best way to do this is to include

your amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think the fares will have to go up, because the Grey Coach Lines will remain with the City.

HON. MR. FROST: Where would the money go? Would it go to reduce fares?

MR. SALSBERG: There have been years when the T.T.C. used some of the profits of the Grey Coach Lines for whatever purpose it desired.

HON. MR. FROST: To reduce fares.

MR. SALSBERG: Not necessarily, also for expansion. I think if you were to check the financial operations of the Grey Coach Lines Limited, it would be found that most of the profits were plowed back for the improvement and expansion for what has become known nationally as first rate transportation service.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Where does the money come from?

MR. SALSBERG: It comes from the people all over the Province of Ontario, not only Toronto. It is therefore not just from transportation in Toronto, If in the next few years it should make money, it should go back to the City treasurer to help relieve the taxes in Toronto.

HON. MR. FROST: Would this not raise the fares?

MR. SALSBERG: Not necessarily, I think if we have an improved system and operate it well, the Toronto Transportation Commission should not find it necessary to increase fares in Toronto proper. If you are going to place on the Toronto Transportation Commission the job of providing transportation for, say, Yorktown which is going to be built miles and miles out in the "Moose pasture," naturally something will have to happen. Either the charges throughout the city will have to be increased or it will have to introduce its own system. This is part of the problem which we will have to face if you put through the amalgamation system along the lines you are now suggesting, but certainly a separate asset of the City of Toronto like the Grey Coach Lines should not be gobbled up in the re-organization process.

You might as well argue they should hand over something else which may affect the services to the greater area. The Grey Coach Lines is a separate company, servicing outside

areas. It does not transport passengers within the limits of the city and therefore has nothing to do with the Transportation System going to be taken over.

MR. COLLINGS: I maintain the Grey Coach Lines are owned properly by the Toronto Transportation Commission. The Commission provided the million dollars of its own funds to set up the Grey Coach Lines and the management is one and the same. They have joint use of shops, garages, machinery, equipment, stores and manpower. The operations of the Grey Coach Lines have naturally reduced the overhead cost of the shops, of the garages, of the general management expenses to the users of the street cars and buses in the Commission's universal fares system. The services are mutually complementary. When one is busy, for instance in the summer, the other is slack.

MR. SALSBERG: From what is the hon. member reading?

MR. COLLINGS: I am reading from notes I have here on the Grey Coach Lines.

MR. SALSBERG: That is all right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me get this motion before the Committee, and if it is to be debated this is the time to debate it.

MR. COLLINGS: I am simply pointing out I probably had somewhat the same opinion as the hon. member, that probably the Grey Coach Lines might by some argument belong to the City of Toronto, but when you look into the question -- and I have discussed this with several of the heads of different departments of the City and we all came to the conclusion the Grey Coach Lines is part and parcel of the Transportation Commission. The City of Toronto did not put up one copper to purchase the Grey Coach Lines other than, naturally, guaranteeing the bonds of the Toronto Transportation Commission. No matter what the assets or the value of the Grey Coach Lines is today, it is due to the operation of that line by the Toronto Transportation Commission, and I maintain, Mr. Chairman, the rate structure, as the hon. Prime Minister has announced, has been held in line by the profits of the Grey Coach Lines over the

years because the shops of the Toronto Transportation Commission have been used to maintain the Grey Coach Lines.

The whole system is integrated and I do not see how you can separate it. It belongs wholly to the Toronto Transportation Commission and its worth and value should be now transferred to the Toronto Transit Commission, still remaining as a Commission, but serving the whole of Greater Toronto. I cannot support the amendment of the hon. member for St. Andrew.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Just a few words in connection with this amendment: I cannot understand why the hon. member for St. Andrew would say the profits made by the Grey Coach Lines had gone to the expansion of services in the City of Toronto, and did not play a part in keeping down the street car fares in the city.

If they had not received that help from the operation of the Grey Coach Lines, where would they have secured the money for the extension and for the improvement of the system which he says -- and I agree with him -- is a wonderful system. But the money

was used to improve and build up the system to the standards of which we are all proud today.

They would have to raise the street car fares in order to get the money which the Grey Coach Lines received from the profit of their organization throughout the different districts, where they have P.C.V. licences and operate, and I cannot see any argument to this. I would think, as the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Collings) has explained, it is almost simple enough for the hon. member for St. Andrews to understand.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): I would like to concur in what was said in that you cannot by any stretch of the imagination -- and I agree the hon. member has a terrific imagination -- separate the two: they are under the control of the three appointed commissioners: their profits all go into the one pot. I think this might have been a suggestion made by one of the members of the City Council, but if you check into it with a majority of the Council, although they are not particularly happy about turning

any of the assets of the Toronto Transportation Commission over to the Metropolitan area, I think the majority of them would agree th e Grey Coach is a part of the Toronto Transportation Commission over-all operation.

It seems to me this is just another one of the suggestions made by the Council which the hon. member brings up, and tries to make it appear the other Toronto hon. members are not on the side of the City Council, in the various recommendations they have made. In my opinion we have followed through on about 99 per cent of them.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not bringing up these amendments -- this or others -- in order to put the other Toronto member "on the spot." Every amendment I present, I do so full of hope that all the hon. members from Toronto will recognize its correctness, soundness, propriety and vote for it, and each time they fail to do so, it is entirely surprising to me.

The impression has been left by some hon. members that these are ideas exclusively my own. I confess to bringing in some very

fine ideas from time to time, and I will bring in these amendments whether the Council of the City of Toronto acted on them or not, but in so far as this amendment is concerned it is one of the requests of the Corporation of the City of Toronto as presented to this Government towards embodying decisions arrived at by a majority of the members of the Council. May I therefore explain to some of the hon. members who have spoken, who have been members of the City Council and who would have undoubtedly spoken a little differently on these questions before.

The Council memorandum says very clearly the Grey Coach Lines is an independant corporation owned by the City of Toronto and operated by the Toronto Transportation Commission for the City.

Let us remember it is not a branch of the Toronto Transportation Commission, it is an independent corporation established by a special Act of the corporation. It is property of the City, it has been handed over by the City to the Toronto Transportation Commission to operate it for the City.

I am quite confident this s correct and I am quoting from the official brief of the City Council which makes it so plain and simple the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs cannot fail but understand it.

Hon. MR. FROST: If the Grey Coach Lines is entirely separate and the shares are owned by the City, what is there in this Bill to interfere with the Grey Coach Lines, The fact of the matter is the hon. member is undoubtedly wrong, the shares are vested in the Toronto Transportation Commission and this is how they enter into this Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: As the agency for the City. If the Grey Coach Lines Limited were as much a part of the Toronto Transportation Commission as the service buses operated , you would not have to include a special clause specifying "Grey Coach Lines Limited."

HON. MR. FROST: I have just been given by the hon. member for Beaches the annual statement of the Toronto Transportation Commission. On page 20 it states:

"Invested in the capital stock of the Grey Coach Lines, $1 million."

MR. SALSBERG: This is something like the $1 million the hon. Provincial Treasurer has in his estimates which are token figures. They are but token figures put in to balance the books, but it was a decision of the City Council to establish the Grey Coach Lines Limited and the City Council merely designated the Toronto Transportation Commission as its agency for handling and operating it.

Amendment negatived.

Section 105, subsection 1 agreed to.

On subsection 2.

MR. W. G. BEECH (York South): I move that sub-section 2 of section 105 be amended, by inserting after the word "terminate" in the fifth line, the words "or vary" so the subsection shall read as follows:

"Termination (2) Notwithstanding subsection 1 and notwithstanding anything in any such agreement, the Municipal Board, upon the application of the Commission or of any municipality or person who is a party to such agreement, may by order terminate or vary such agreement and adjust all rights and liabilities thereunder."

"Under subsection 1 of section 105 all present agreements under which the Commission has agreed to provide transportation services are continued,

"Under subsection 2 the Municipal Board is authorized to terminate any such agreement and adjust all rights and liabilities thereunder. It may be desirable to renegotiate some of the existing agreements rather than simply to terminate them and the purpose of the amendment is to authorize the Municipal Board to vary any such existing agreements."

Amendment agreed to.

Section 106 agreed to.

On Section 107.

MR. A. FROST (Bracondale): I move an amendment to subsection 1, clause A of section 107. I move this subsection be amended by adding to the end thereof the words "Railways and taxis" so this the clause shall read as follows:

"(a) To construct maintain, operate, extend, alter, repair, control and manage a local transportation system within the Metropolitan Area by means of surface, underground or overhead railways, tramways or buses, or any other means of local transportation except steam railways and taxis.

"The purpose of this amendment is to indicate, as is already indicated in section 106, that the Commission is not to be authorized to operate steam railways or taxis."

(Take C follows)

Amendment agreed to.

Section 107, subsection 1(b), (c), (d) and (e), agreed to.

On subsection 2:

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St.David): Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to propose, but before moving it, I want to assure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) he can dry his tears and put his handkerchief away, because I am quite sure he will not be disappointed with this one.

Mr. Chairman, I move:

> "That subsection 2 of Section 107 of the Bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:
>
> '(2) The power of the Metropolitan Council to acquire land for the purposes of the Metropolitan Corporation includes the power to acquire land for the purposes of the Commission.'"

This is greater power than was given to the Toronto Transportation Commission. The Toronto Transportation Commission, when desiring to expropriate any land, was required to go to the City Council of the city of Toronto and request the Council to expropriate certain lands.

The Toronto Transportation Commission has to justify to Council the necessity for this land. This amendment places the new Transit Commission

in exactly the same position with respect to the Metropolitan Council. I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, there are some people who feel the powers given to the Commission by this Bill are too wide, and are not subject to control, and I would like to point out this is one of the three main controls, given by this Bill, to the Metropolitan Council over the operations of the Transit Commission. By Section 103, the Metropolitan Council controls the Commission by its appointment annually of one member to the Commission.

By the preceding subsection of Section 107, the Commission, whenever it wishes to borrow any moneys for the purpose of the Commission, upon debentures, must go to the Metropolitan Council and obtain the authority and consent of the Metropolitan Council for this purpose.

This is a third check on the Commission, whereby whenever the Commission requires to expropriate land, it must justify the need for it, with the Metropolitan Council.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Would the amended section provide opportunity for a constituent council to appeal, say, to the Municipal Board, if they object to certain annexation proceedings of the Toronto Transit Commission?

May I explain the meaning of this question? We know, even when controlled in the manner it was by the City Council, there were often serious problems arising as a result of the Toronto Transportation Commission desiring to expropriate land. One recent case was at Yonge Street and Oriole Parkway. It is conceivable the Metropolitan Council would grant the request of the Transit Commission to expropriate, and a constituent council might feel otherwise, and I wonder whether we could not or should not give the power for a constituent council to appeal a decision of the Metropolitan Council granting expropriating rights. I think there is something to it, because the constituent council is closer to the people affected, and it might offer more protection to the property owners or home owners in an area threatened by invasion, which perhaps is lacking at the present time.

Before you vote on it -- and I am sorry the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Weaver) who moved the amendment did not reply -- I would like to ask the hon. Minister immediately affected if he can offer some suggestion and advice on how to retain the modus of the constituent Council.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The protection is the fact that a member of the Area Municipality will be

on the Metropolitan Council, and when a request for expropriation is made, it will be up to him to protest, and then it will be up to the Council to decide whether it is good or bad. If he can show to the Council it is a bad thing to expropriate certain land in a certain part of a municipal area, he should not have much difficulty; but if the balance of Council feel it is a good thing, and should go through, is there any reason why it should not.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There are sectional interests which cannot be brushed aside lightly. It is conceivable, where a representative of one of the constituent municipalities would oppose a certain expropriation, but if the majority is against him it will go through, and yet the people immediately affected, whose homes have been affected, might feel the situation very keenly, so much so, in fact, they might want the opportunity of appealing to the Municipal Board, and I think they should have the opportunity even if it means moving some special amendment. I think it is important enough for this.

In connection with the incident I mentioned, on Oriole Parkway, the residents were

up in arms, because the Toronto Transportation Commission wanted to build a terminal and a shop in that district. I think we should afford them some protection.

HON. MR. PORTER: Do not let us have it all over again.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister is from Toronto, and is the Attorney General, but has nothing to say. I am repeating it to the hon. Prime Minister, because he was unfortunately occupied with some other matters.

I am suggesting there should be some additional protection for the constituent Councils, by permitting them the right of appeal to the Municipal Board, even when the Metropolitan Council approves an expropriation applied for by the Transit Commission, because it may affect the building of property in a certain area. If the residents in that area should feel very keenly about it, I think they should be given the right to appeal to the Municipal Board.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Perhaps I did not make myself clear, Mr. Chairman. In the Toronto City Council, if there was an expropriating by-law brought up, if one alderman protests he does not carry it to the Municipal Board; it is for a

majority of the City Council to decide. This is on the same basis. If on the Metropolitan Council a representative of one of the municipal areas might protest, if a majority of the Metropolitan Council felt it was a good thing for the whole area, there is no reason at all why it should not go through.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, this is an important item --

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. member has an answer from the hon. Minister.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry, this is important.

HON. MR. FROST: May I point out that the Toronto Transportation Commission have paid taxes as a utility to the municipalities. I think you can make the matter of expropriation so complicated that it becomes unworkable. The hon. member for St. David, who moved the amendment, that the Commission itself should not have this power, but it should be vested in the Metropolitan Council on behalf of the Commission, is an hon. member who has made a detailed study of these matters. You have protection for all municipalities. The point was raised to avoid giving to any other body arbitrary powers to expropriate property, and perhaps overrides the

wishes of some municipalities, but if it does done by a body which is representative of all the municipalities, it would be done on behalf of the Commission.

May I point out these expropriation matters can be made so complicated that no Board could carry on.

The hon. member for St. David can correct me if I am not accurate, because he has thought this out very carefully, but I believe if it is found there is some objection from a municipality, surely the place to have it decided is in the Metropolitan Council.

Amendment agreed to.

Subsection (1) of Section 108 agreed to.

Subsection (2) agreed to.

On Section 109.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to propose to Section 109. It is quite lengthy. I move:

> "That Section 109 of the Bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:
>
> "109.-(1) For the purposes of The Public Vehicles Act the Metropolitan Area shall be deemed to be one urban municipality.
>
> "(2) Except in accordance with an agreement made under subsection 3, no

person other than the Commission shall, after the 1st day of July, 1954, operate a local public passenger transportation service within the Metropolitan Area, with the exception of steam railways and taxis.

"(3) An agreement may be entered into between the Commission and any person legally operating a local public passenger transportation service wholly within or partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of January, 1954, under which such person may continue to operate such service or any part thereof for such time and upon such terms and conditions as such agreement provides.

"(4) Where a local passenger transportation service is legally operating wholly within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and has continued to operate such service, and will be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,

(a) the Commission may agree with owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate, to purchase the service as a going concern; and

(b) if no agreement is entered into under clause a, the undertaking and assets of the service not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate, shall vest in the Commission on that date, and the Commission shall pay due compensation therefor.

"(5) Where a local public passenger transportation service is legally

operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and has continued in operation, and will be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,

(a) the Commission may agree with the owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate, to purchase the entire undertaking as a going concern or to purchase the portion thereof used for the service within the Metropolitan Area; and

(b) if no agreement is entered into under clause a, the portion of the said undertaking and assets used for the service within the Metropolitan Area not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate shall vest in the Commission on that date, and the Commission shall pay due compensation to the owner, and in the event of any doubt as to the extent of the portion of such undertaking and assets so vested in the Commission, the Municipal Board, upon application, may determine the matter and its decision shall be final.

"(6) The amount of any compensation payable under this Section, if not mutually agreed upon, shall be determined by the Municipal Board.

"(7) Where a local public passenger transportation service is required to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area under subsection 2, the Commission shall furnish a substantially similar

service and shall not discontinue or materially alter the same without the approval of the Municipal Board.

"(8) Where a local public passenger transportation service operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area is required to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area under subsection 2 and thereupon discontinue the portion of its service beyond the Metropolitan Area, the Municipal Board may, on the application of any municipality, order the Commission to furnish a similar service upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Municipal Board."

The problem of providing for an equitable arrangement for the consolidation within a single transportation system of a number of privately owned bus systems now operating in various parts of the Metropolitan Area has been given very careful consideration since the original draft of this Bill was prepared. The amendments to Section 109 are designed to make ample provision for a fair and equitable compensation to existing operators who will eventually be required to discontinue their services to make way for operations under the new Toronto Transit Commission. Broader powers as to the continued operation of existing services by mutual agreement are provided for and in addition amendments have been made to furnish some measure of protection to the residents of areas who are now dependent upon

existing services and who would be seriously affected if existing services were suddenly withdrawn.

Subsection 2 extends the time for discontinuance of existing services until July 1st, 1954, and permits operations after that date by mutual agreement between the Toronto Transit Commission and the existing operator.

Subsection 3 authorizes the Commission to enter into such special agreements.

Re compensation: Former subsection 3 aroused some fear that compensation might be limited to actual physical assets taken over. This subsection has been deleted and two new subsections dealing with compensation have been substituted.

Subsection 4 provides that in the absence of an agreement the entire undertaking of a service completely within the Metropolitan Area must be taken over by the Commission and proper compensation paid.

Subsection 5 provides that when an existing service is partly within and partly without the area the Commission may agree with the operator to purchase the entire undertaking or the part within the Metropolitan Area. Under

subsection 5, b, if no such agreement is made the portion of the undertaking within the Metropolitan Area must be taken over by the Commission and due compensation paid to the owner. In the event of dispute as to the extent of the undertaking which vests in the Commission under this clause the Municipal Board is given power to settle the dispute as well as to determine the amount of the compensation. The revised subsections are extended to make it perfectly clear that the Municipal Board is to be given a wide discretion in fixing a fair and equitable allowance to operators of existing services and that its award is not limited merely to the value of physical assets transferred.

Re services: Subsections 7 and 8 are designed to afford some protection to residents now served by private transportation services both within and outside the Metropolitan Area. Under subsection 7 the new Commission is obliged to continue to provide for them a substantially similar service which cannot be reduced or altered without the approval of the Municipal Board. Under subsection 8 the Municipal Board, upon application by a municipality, is given power to require the Commission to continue any

outside service in a proper case upon such terms and conditions as are considered proper by the Board after hearing both sides of the question.

(D-1 follows)

MR. BECKETT: I think the hon. member for York West has covered something very important. This matter of transportation is indeed a very difficult one. I can remember very well when I first entered Scarborough Township thirty years ago, in 1923, these independent bus companies were pioneering this suburb of Toronto without paved roads and without snowplowing in the winter.

These amendments to Section 109 treat them fairly and also makes provision for the people in the suburbs to be sure they get proper service.

MR. MACAULAY: I would like to add, in addition to what has been said by the two hon. members, who have covered it very well

this is one of the most important sections of the Act, and although I believe the legal profession has not been held in high esteem recently, nevertheless we felt we could serve the public interest in some regard by having someone to study this and redraft the section in order to provide, first of all, what has been mentioned by the hon. member for

York East with reference to this service in the outlying municipalities. We feel such service must be continued and improved or discontinued either by their undertaking, or taken over by the Metropolitan Transit Corporation.

In addition in order to make sure where part of the service was taken over, there would be due compensation paid. We have spent a great deal of time re-drafting this section, and if it is found we have missed something, it can well be said another session can perhaps supply the omission, but it is considerably fairer than the section which was there originally.

MR. HOUCK: It does not follow directly from the amendment presented by the hon. member, but I would like to know this: Will the power remain vested in the local council to issue taxi licences, or is that transferred to the Metropolitan Council?

MR. MACAULAY: IT does not touch taxi or steam railways.

(page D-3 follows)

MR. HOUCK: Is this still in the local area?

MR. MACAULAY: Correct.

MR. SALSBERG: I find it extremely difficult to vote on this amendment because the amendment is actually a collection of amendments and sections and really constitute a Bill. It is physically impossible to follow an amendment of this length and magnitude and it would be but a formality for anybody to vote for or against an amendment of this sort without having had an opportunity to study it.

I am prepared to admit --and Iam sure others will feel the same way, unless they have attended at discussions prior to the presentation of the amendment, -- I do not understand the amendment. It is long, complicated and is a Bill in itself, and we should be given the chance of reading it in print and studying it before we are asked to vote one way or the other. It is an exceptionally long amendment.

It might be perfectly correct, but on the other hand it might not, and the members are asked

to vote for something they do not understand and I am sure they cannot vote for an amendment of this kind before they read it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. member for St. Andrew has made a request to study this.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: This is one time I must agree with the hon. member for St. Andrew. I think it is too long an amendment to be passed on just now and I think we should leave it until the Bill is printed.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will not call a vote on this section at the present time.

Amendment withheld.

(Take E follows)

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I think the point is well taken, this is a very long and important amendment and I think it is right and proper that the hon. members should have time to consider the effect. This Section has been very carefully considered, it has not been introduced in any"shotgun"manner. The principle of the section provides giving the Toronto Transit Commission power over the area, but at the same time, not compelling them to take over the concerns which might have to be taken over before a certain deadline. In other words, that they may enter into agreements with existing concerns to carry on operations in the area. In the event of taking them over, I do not think it is the idea of the hon. members of this House that taking over all these assets should just simply mean the confiscation. These people should be compensated in a reasonable, just and proper way, for the assets they have and that is the purpose of this section.

I think it is perfectly just and proper that the section should not be passed now. There may be other hon. members here who may have something to add by way of explanation. If they would care to do so, all right.

We can continue on with this Part and later on we can come back to this section, when we are, as I said before, polishing off this legislation. I quite agree with

the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

Section 109 withheld.

Sections 110 and 111 agreed to.

On Section 112, subsection 1:

MR. R. MACAULAY (Riverdale): Mr. Chairman, I would move an amendment to this subsection. Under Section 104 of the Bill there is a provision for vesting properties and so forth in the Commission and for fear that Section 112 would not include all of the types of debt for which debentures had been issued, I would move that subsection 1 of Section 112, be amended by adding to the end thereof the words, "or issued by that area municipality for or on behalf of the former Commission".

The subsection will now read:

112 (1) "On and after the 1st day of January, 1954, the Metropolitan Corporation shall pay to each municipality before the due date all amounts of principal and interest becoming due upon any outstanding debentures issued by that area municipality of any property vested in the Commission under subsection 1 of Section 104 or issued by that area municipality for or on behalf of the former Commission."

Amendment agreed to.

Subsections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

On subsection 4:

MR. MACAULAY: This is the same provision, and I would move to have the same words be added to the end of this subsection. This does not need any explanation, it is the same as for subsection 1.

The subsection would then read:

(4) "In the event of any doubt as to an outstanding debenture or portion thereof was issued in respect of any property vested in the Commission under subsection 1 of Section 104, or issued by that area municipality for or on behalf of the former Commission, the municipal board, upon application, may determine the matter and its decision shall be final."

Amendment agreed to.

Subsection 4 agreed to.

Section 113 agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): As Minister of Municipal Affairs I feel I must comment for the benefit of the Honourable Members of the House upon features of considerable importance in regard to municipal matters prior to presenting the estimates of my Department.

Local government is the foundation of our democratic way of life, and even though it has been created by the Province it should not be subjected to supervision merely to obtain better efficiency.

The democratic values inherent in local government are based on practices which are visible to the people thereby allowing its policies and procedures to be publicly analyzed.

The sound financial position of the municipalities of this Province demonstrates very clearly that the elected municipal representatives of the people have discharged their duties and obligations with careful consideration and discretion.

The administrative and financial problems of many of our municipalities are becoming more complex each year. While the municipalities are not faced with the difficult financial

problems which existed during the years 1930 to 1940, the general increase in population and industrial development have brought new considerations before many councils in the way of capital programmes for municipal services. A few of these services are new schools, as well as costly additions to present school buildings, new roads, sewage and water systems, and in some of the larger urban municipalities substantial contributions towards public hospitals and housing developments.

DEBENTURE DEBT

Before a municipal council commits itself to a capital expenditure, which is to be financed by an issue of debentures, careful consideration must be given to the necessity of the project, the existing financial position of the municipality and the ability and willingness of the ratepayers to bear the cost of the undertaking. The possibility of marketing the debentures should also be ascertained and prior to any monies being spent or committed for expenditures the approval of The Ontario Municipal Board is required.

In 1932, which was the peak year, the

municipal debt amounted to $504 millions or $156.00 per person.

In 1946 which was the low year, the municipal debt amounted to $214 millions, or $58.00 per person.

During the war years capital expenditures in municipalities were kept to a minimum in the national interest with the result that the post-war activities in Ontario Municipalities have resulted in an increase in the debenture debt. At December 31st 1951, the debenture debt of the Province totalled $437 millions, or $101.00 per person.

I would like to state definitely that because of our greater population and the increasing development of our natural resources and manufacturing productivity, this present outstanding debt of the municipalities, as a whole is certainly well within their ability to carry.

With the continual increase in population and industrial expansion municipal councils will face in the future, if they are not already doing so at the present time, more expenditures which will undoubtedly require financing on a deferred basis. In this connection I would recommend that

present municipal councils meet all possible costs of improvements from current taxation, and thus excessive fixed charges will not arise and future councils will have a freer hand to face the problems which will undoubtedly confront them as the municipalities grow larger.

MUNICIPAL TAX ARREARS

The general financial condition of the municipalities of the Province as a group or individually is reliably indicated by the yearly trend of taxes uncollected at the end of each year.

In 1934 unpaid municipal taxes owing to the municipalities of the Province approximated $58 millions. This amount decreased until 1947 when it totalled approximately $10 millions.

During 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 the amount of municipal taxes unpaid at the end of each of these years has risen steadily until at the 31st of December, 1951, unpaid taxes totalled almost $22 millions.

In connection with the increasing amount of municipal taxes outstanding I feel obliged to say a word of caution. I realize that the collection of taxes is not always easy, but the

collecting of taxes is one of the most important phases in the work of the municipalities and must receive close attention, and every effort should be made to collect the current taxes in the year of levy. May I also point out, in this connection, that when a municipality fails to collect its entire tax levy it should provide a reserve for all uncollected taxes in the subsequent year's levy, as if taxes are allowed to go far into arrears they become uncollectible and can impair the cash positions of the municipalities unless proper reserves are maintained.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

This government is continuously striving to assist the municipalities of the Province to lighten their taxation burdens.

The increasing acceleration in municipal taxes levied by the municipalities, caused in part by general price rises and inflation in our economy, together with an increase in demand by the public for more and more municipal services in expanding urban areas, has been recognized by the Government.

I would like to outline briefly a few of the expenditures the average municipality in

Ontario is confronted with in order to supply the services demanded by its taxpayers.

1. Police and Fire Protection.
2. Construction and maintenance of streets, highways and bridges.
3. The collection and disposal of garbage, sewage and waste.
4. Welfare costs, such as Homes for the Aged, unemployment relief, and Children's Aid.
5. The conservation and improvement of public health, as well as the maintenance of indigent patients and the financing of public hospital deficits.
6. To act as the financing and collecting agency of the local schools which have the largest of all expenditures at the local municipal level.

It is interesting to note that while the increase in the taxation of municipal and educational services for Ontario municipalities as of the 31st of December, 1950, was not higher than Canada's cost-of-living index, both being approximately 167% of their 1939 levels, nevertheless on the 31st day of December 1951, it was double its 1939 level, while living cost were only approximately 191% of their 1939 level.

PROVINCIAL PAYMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

This Government has always assisted municipalities to the utmost of its ability in regard to municipal costs.

In the year 1943, Provincial Subsidies to Municipalities totalled approximately $20 millions, while in the year 1952 these subsidies approximate $120 millions.

In 1952 the Municipal Tax Assistance Act was enacted and the revenues to mining municipalities were increased. To further assist the municipalities of our Province the Government has this year introduced The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act providing for payments on a per capita basis commencing in 1954.

In 1943 17 cents of every dollar of Provincial Revenue were being given to local authorities. In 1951 this amount had increased and 41 cents of every dollar of Provincial Revenue were turned over to local authorities.

If we relate the increased municipal taxation to this increased level of Provincial payments to municipalities, it is noted that the average mill rate of Ontario Municipalities in 1943 was 36.4 mills, while in 1951 this average mill rate rose to 51.8 mills - an increase

of 15.4 mills in the nine year period. On the other hand, during this same time Provincial assistance to municipalities rose from 6.4 mills on the total municipal assessment of the Province in 1943 to 22.5 mills in 1951, or an increase of 16.1 mills.

Although the assessed population of Ontario Municipalities increased by well over 740,000 in this nine year period, the Province paid to the municipalities an amount equivalent to $22.10 per person in 1951, as compared with only $5.50 per person in 1943.

I would like to stress to the hon. members of the House that I have not quoted these figures to give an impression that the Government has an attitude of complacency or satisfaction in the present fiscal relations between the Province and its municipalities but I do so to impress the fact that the Government has done, and is doing all it possibly can to assist municipalities with the burden of taxation.

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Administrative Division

The chief functions of the Administrative Division of the Department of Municipal Affairs are as follows:

1. The administration of the majority of the Provincial Statutes relating to municipal affairs and institutions.
2. General oversight of municipal institutions and their affairs.
3. Advice and assistance on municipal problems of the 965 cities, separated towns, towns, villages, townships, improvement districts, counties and park commissions of the Province.
4. Control and supervision of those municipalities which have by Order of The Ontario Municipal Board been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department for defaulting in payment of their debts, and which have not been released from this supervision by a further Order of the Board.
5. Control and supervision of Improvement Districts by virtue of Section 44 of The Municipal Act.

In order to carry out these responsibilities the officials of the Administrative Division of the Department visit many hundreds of municipalities from one end of Ontario to the other, as well as conducting a great number of interviews here in the buildings.

This Division renders a great service to municipal government in this regard, because it extends the wide and varied experience of its qualified staff to assist the municipalities of the Province with their many problems.

During 1952, the members of this Division conducted municipal schools or conferences in many parts of the Province at which the 1952 Legislation pertaining to municipalities, as enacted by the Legislature, was fully explained and discussed, together with any municipal problems raised by those in attendance. Each of these conferences lasted one day and approximately 800 elected representatives and officers of the municipalities attended.

ASSESSMENT BRANCH

In the year 1952, The Municipal Tax Assistance Act and The Power Commission Amendment Act placed new duties on the Assessment Branch of my

Department. This, combined with the increasing routine work of the branch and a wider use of the Department Manual of Assessment Values by the municipalities, made for a very busy year. The municipal taxpayers are rapidly realizing the importance and value of good assessment systems and my Department is being called upon to furnish assistance and advice in the proper methods of installing such systems.

Valuation of Ontario Government and Ontario Hydro Properties.

The Municipal Tax Assistance Act and The Power Commission Amendment Act, as enacted by the Legislature in 1952, were the first steps ever taken by a government in Ontario to recognize the demands of the municipalities that administrative properties owned by the Ontario Government should pay for the municipal services which are available for use by such properties.

To do this it was necessary to establish a basis for paying for such services. Generally speaking, the charge for municipal services available to the local taxpayer is based on the value of their real property holdings, or in other words, taxes are levied on the assessment values, so the same procedure was adopted for

the Ontario Government owned and operated properties and properties owned and operated by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. However, no right was given to the municipalities to tax such properties but instead, the privilege of a subsidy in lieu of taxation was given.

The Department was given the authority to value all the real property which came within the provisions of the two Acts as property on which a subsidy would be paid. Such property included not only that vested in the name of the Province or the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, but also that vested in such agencies of the Province as the Ontario Northland Railways, the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, the Ontario Stockyards Commission and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

In some cases the property which was being used for business or administrative purposes, was not owned by the Crown Agency, but was only leased. It was decided to pay a business assessment on such property. To properly determine the amount of business assessment it was necessary to value the real property on which such business assessment was based, as under the provisions of Section 6

of The Assessment Act, the business assessment is based on a percentage of the value of the real property used for such business. This meant that not only property owned by the Ontario Government or its agencies or the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, and which came within the scope of the two Acts, had to be valued, but also a larger number of privately owned properties had to be valued.

As the two Acts provided that the subsidies paid were to be the amounts the tax rate levied in that particular municipality in 1952 would produce for general purposes, it was necessary to ascertain the ratio of actual value used for assessment purposes on other property in the municipality. This entailed a large number of spot checks of various types of property in every municipality as industrial, commercial, residential, farm, summer resorts, etc. All these properties were measured and full information ascertained concerning them and they were all sketched and shown on appraisal cards. We have a large number of filing cabinets filled with appraisal cards showing these properties in some detail.

The Department Manual of Assessment Values, which is based on 1940 values, was taken as a guide. If other property in the municipality was assessed, for example, on 120% of the Department Manual, the grants or subsidies were paid on this basis. If, however, other property in the municipality was only assessed at, for example, 70% of the Department Manual, then the grants were only paid on this basis.

To properly establish a basis of values for future years, all municipalities in which there are properties which came within the scope of the two Acts, had to be visited last year and, it may be a surprise to the hon. members to know, that subsidies were paid this year by either the Ontario Hydro or the Government on properties located in 583 municipalities made up of 138 municipalities in the Territorial Districts and 445 municipalities in the counties, or 63% of the organized municipalities in Ontario.

After the appraisals of the properties were made and the ratio of values ascertained, valuation notices had to be forwarded for each individual property to the municipality concerned. The municipality was given the opportunity of appealing these valuations to the Ontario Municipal

Board, but the great majority were quite satisfied with the valuations made on these properties by the government assessors and very few appeals were made to the Board by the municipalities. With the exception of two appeals, all other appeals were either withdrawn by the municipalities or a mutally satisfactory adjustment was made prior to the hearing.

After the time for appeals had lapsed, the municipalities forwarded copies of their 1952 tax bills for the properties as the subsidies were being paid in 1952. With the exception of 2 municipalities, subsidy payments have been forwarded to the remainder of the municipalities. The delay in forwarding the subsidies to the 2 municipalities is almost entirely due to municipalities not forwarding the proper tax bills.

The amount of subsidies paid by the Government for property owned or operated by them or its agencies for the year 1952 is $537,905.51, made up as follows:

Crown Property	$375,693.73
Crown Agencies	
Liquor Control Board	75,426.17
Workmen's Compensation Board	13,180.98
Ontario Northland Railways	50,019.02
Ontario Stockyards Commission	23,585.61
	$537,905.51

These amounts do not include any subsidies for any Hydro property valued by my Assessment Branch. The Ontario Hydro are paying their own subsidies and, no doubt, a report as to the amount paid by them will be furnished

The hon. members will realize the immensity of the task undertaken by my Assessment Branch in less than one year, and to assist it a number of the personnel of the Greater Toronto Assessment Board were loaned for varying periods to the Branch during the year. As a number of the municipalities had no proper information on file either as to the government property or privately owned properties, this made the task more difficult. However, as a result of the visit of our assessors, a number of these municipalities have decided to install proper assessment systems for the first time.

Equalization of Assessment in Counties

I do not think that anyone foresaw when the first County Assessor was appointed in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1943, that the system of county assessment would progress as rapidly as it has. Since that time 26 more of the corporate counties have

appointed county assessors, making a total of 27 in all. This progressive step has meant that a proper basis of assessment is being made available, not only for equalization of assessment between the individual ratepayers of the different municipalities, but also is to be used by the County Council when making their equalization for county rates.

During the past year the County of Wellington made the initial appointment of a County Assessor, while two counties, namely the County of Hastings and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, changed their officials. It is anticipated that appointments will be made this year in other counties which have not as yet adopted the County Assessment System.

14 of the counties under this system have already adopted the Department Manual of Assessment Values, which was first introduced in 1950, and other counties at present using other systems, are considering changing over to the Department Manual.

The staff of the Branch spent some considerable time this past year when the counties or their assessors requested assistance on assessment problems, but owing to their augmented duties they

were unable to give as much time as the counties or the staff members themselves felt necessary in some instances.

Equalization in local municipalities

The assistance that the staff gives to the local municipalities at their request, to aid to the installation of proper assessment systems and equalization of assessment had of necessity, to be considerably curtailed this year owing to the extra duties allotted to the branch. However, some effort was made to meet the requests and a number of these visits were carried out in conjunction with the work of valuation of Ontario Government and Ontario Hydro properties. As more municipalities decide to either install proper assessment systems for the first time or to revamp their present systems, they turn to the Department, not only for advice but in a number of cases, for active assistance.

Manual of Assessment Values

As accurately as can be ascertained, 427 municipalities in Ontario are, at present, using the Department Manual of Assessment Values and this number no doubt will be increased this year. A fair percentage of this number have

already completed their assessments on the Manual basis, while the remaining municipalities are engaged in the preliminary work necessary to completing their assessments on its methods this year or next year. No amendments were made to the Manual in 1952, but some very constructive criticism has been received for future amendments. On the other hand, we have received criticism from some sources which apparently only desire to amend the Manual to fit in with their present systems or needs.

Addresses to Municipal Associations, etc.

The staff in 1952, had the privilege of being in attendance at a number of municipal meetings of various kinds, and in addition, in a number of instances, were given the opportunity of explaining the value of good assessment or some phases of it to Municipal Associations, Municipal Councils and Service Clubs.

GREATER TORONTO ASSESSMENT BOARD

Composition of Board

The Board at the present time consists of two members, the Chairman being Mr. M. R. Sloan, Assessment Supervisor of my Department, and

J. D. Paterson, Assessment Commissioner of the City of Welland. The third member of the Board, Mr. A. G. Tipper, unfortunately passed away this past year.

Work of the Board

As I stated last year, the Board, after making a number of spot checks, decided that owing to the type of records in some municipalities and the errors contained in the records of several municipalities, it would be necessary to measure the exterior of all buildings in 12 of the municipalities comprising the Greater Toronto Area. This step required a further task, that of obtaining information about the interior of these buildings. This portion of work for all buildings erected prior to December 31st, 1951, was completed by last fall, with the exception of a number of industrial and exempt buildings which are now completed.

Some idea of the growth of this area may be realized when it is stated that over 20,000 new buildings were either erected, or in the course of erection, last year and the work of measuring and inspecting these new assessments is now completed. There are approximately 230,000 assessments in the 12 municipalities.

At the present time the majority of the staff are engaged in calculating the values of the land and buildings in the 12 municipalities, so that these values may be applied in 1953 for the taxation year of 1954.

Completion of Project

It is anticipated that the functions of the Board will be completed by the end of this year, with the exception of the defence of appeals which may be pending from the reassessment. As the work of the Board is only of a temporary nature, there has been a large turnover in the personnel as the employees seek more security of employment. However, a number of those leaving the services of the Board were able, because of their training, to secure employment in the assessment offices of municipalities in Ontario. The average number of personnel engaged in 1952 was a little over 100, but this number will have to be augmented to complete the work this year.

Results of Project

It is anticipated that when the task of the Board is completed, there will be an equalization

of assessment values throughout the area. While the method being used to arrive at these values in 12 of the municipalities is different to that used in the City of Toronto at the present time, yet the aggregate values in the City of Toronto are approximately the same as those which would have been arrived at if the Board had made the assessment.

Splendid co-operation has been received from both the taxpayers and the elected and appointed officials in the municipalities.

It is hoped that the taxpayers will also realize that some present assessments are only a fraction of the actual 1940 values on which they are paying a very high mill rate. With the possibility of a sharp increase in their assessments, the tax rate should show a sharp decrease so that the actual tax dollars paid should not be higher, and in some cases less, unless the Municipal Councils go on a spending spree.

PAYMENTS TO MINING MUNICIPALITIES

During 1952 The Assessment Act was amended to permit, by regulation, the designating of certain municipalities as being entitled, under a formula, to payments of monies from the Government. Thirty-one municipalities were so designated and those designated were in two classifications.

Group 1 - Where the present system of taxation of mining properties for municipal purposes based on profits with limited tax rates and supplemented by special grants may not provide adequate revenue.

These are 15 in number and received the following payments:

	1952	1951
Imp. Districts of	$	$
Atikokan	30,692.00	11,871.85
Balmertown	39,564.90	1,999.11
Beardmore	8,668.68	
Gauthier	6,463.00	
McGarry	122,197.95	
Renabie	3,538.83	

(continued)	1952	1951
Townships of	$	$
Black River	4,661.47	
Coleman	13,613.23	
McKim	134,376.75	
Michipicoten	52,569.68	
Neelon & Garson	102,737.61	
Teck	205,428.66	94,930.19
Tisdale	190,778.05	74,804.85
Whitney	47,593.32	18,861.21
Town of		
Timmins	157,071.31	42,215.39
	$1,119,955.44	$244,682.60

Group 2 - Where mining company employees reside in proportionately large numbers, but where no revenue whatever is received from municipal taxation of mines profits since the mines are outside their boundaries.

These are 16 in number and received the following payments:

	1952	1951
Townships of	$	$
Balfour	1,275.00	
Blezard	2,225.00	
Bucke	1,699.62	

Drury, Denison & Graham	3,425.00	
Hanmer	2,450.00	
Larder Lake	10,000.00	10,000.00
Matchewan	11,135.26	2,974.32
Mountjoy	1,375.00	
Rayside	2,025.00	
Waters	3,175.00	
Towns of		
Chelmsford	5,625.00	
Cobalt	6,581.12	5,000.00
Geraldton	10,000.00	10,000.00
Haileybury	1,500.00	
Matheson	985.14	
City of		
Sudbury	235,086.08	100,000.00
	$298,562.22	$127,974.32

I would like to point out that the total payments to mining municipalities under these new regulations in 1952 were $1,418,517.66, while in 1951 payments to 11 mining municipalities totalled $372,656.92. It is anticipated with the designation of further municipalities in 1953, that these payments will approximate $1½ millions.

MUNICIPAL AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING

The Department of Municipal Affairs is, by Statute, charged with the responsibility of licensing all municipal auditors. This requirement protects the auditor, who can only be relieved of his duties for cause, and also protects the interests of the inhabitants of the municipalities and helps to ensure that all annual financial reports submitted to the Department meet accepted standards of information and presentation. The Department insists that a municipal auditor express unbiased opinions when irregularities exist.

The efforts of this Branch are continually being applied to further acceptance of standardized accounting classifications by the 965 municipalities in the Province. It is my intention that this branch prepare and publish as soon as possible a Manual of Accounting to further encourage and assist the municipalities to adopt uniform practice and to use easier and simpler methods in many instances in the keeping of their accounts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

The preparation of The Annual Report of Municipal Statistics forms the major undertaking of the Statistical Branch of this Department.

These Reports present the revenues and expenditures, the assets and liabilities, etc., of each of the municipalities in Ontario. They also permit a very close study and analysis of the financial trend and the position of municipal government in the Province. These Reports supply comparative information on any municipality to municipal officials, various agencies of the Dominion and provincial Governments, to bond houses, newspapers and other interested parties. They are the outstanding reports of their kind in Canada today.

The Annual Report of Municipal Statistics for the year 1951 was released to the public on the 18th day of July, 1952, - the earliest publishing date ever achieved. I would like to thank the municipal officials and auditors who co-operated so splendidly in supplying the information, and my staff who prepared the Report, and point out that there are very few municipal officials in the Province who do not appreciate the importance of the financial information contained in these reports.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs also prepared and publishes a Municipal Directory, the 1953 copy of which was

recently placed on the desk of each member. In addition a copy of this publication was also mailed to the home address of each member.

Tnis handbook is the most up-to-date directory of municipal officials which is available in the Province, and lists the names of the Mayor and Reeve, the clerk, treasurer, assessment commissioner or assessor, and engineer or road superintendent of each municipality.

It also sets out the assessed acreage, the assessed population and the total assessment on which taxes will be levied, as well as indicating road and street mileage, and whether the municip al council is elected annually or bi-annually.

I am happy to point out that the 1952 Municipal Directory was released to the public on the 10th day of February - the earliest publishing date ever achieved. This is an excellent indication of the magnificent cooperation my Department receives from the municipalities.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S BRANCH

May I now make a few brief comments on the office of the Registrar General.

The responsibilities of the Registrar General are to record the registration of births, marriages,

deaths, stillbirths, adoptions, divorces and change of names which occur in Ontario, as well as the other responsibilities related thereto. The office is the official traustee and the depository of the original documents concerning the births, deaths and marriages in the province as well as all other documents that in any way effect the original registrations, such as adoptions, legitimizations, corrections, or change of names, etc. it has the facilities to house the millions of vital statistic records that have accumulated since 1869, and is organized so as to be able to secure specific information concerning individuals in a relatively short time.

As a result of the enacting by the Province of the Old Age Assistance Act, 1951, The Blind Persons Allowances Act, 1951, the Disabled Persons Allowances Act, 1952, the arrival in Ontario of thousands of new Canadians and the accelerated growth in the normal populations, which have all resulted in an increased demand for birth certificates, it will be readily apparent that the Registrar General is unceasing

CLOSING REMARKS

At this point I would like to state that the past year has placed many demands upon the Department with the result that 1952 has been

extremely busy year.

I am also pleased to state that the relations the Department enjoys with the municipalities of the Province are very amicable indeed.

In closing I would like to say that the loyalty, co-operation and willingness of the officers of my Department to assume heavy responsibilities is a cource of extreme gratification to me.

THE CHAIRMAN: Department of Municipal Affairs; Vote 129.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): On Item 14, "Payment re Provincial Recreational Areas"; would the hon. Minister explain this?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Last year the hon. members will remember during the session, there was a Bill passed transferring Rondeau and Nepawa Parks to the Department of Municipal Affairs. We intend this year to appoint a three-man commission, for each one, the same as we have done at Longue Point and Presque Isle. This is in order to provide more conveniences for people coming to the camps, and for looking after things which really have been neglected in the past. We are going to try to raise their standards, so the inhabitants of the surrounding districts who desire to visit the parks, may do so, and be able to enjoy them.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): On Item 5, Mr. Chairman, "Municipal Schools". I am interested in this, and I may say that I think the Department is doing a good job. I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell us what the average attendance was last year. I understood the hon. Minister to say it had picked up some this year.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The schools are held to advise and instruct elected representatives and

officials of the various municipalities. The response of the municipalities has been very emphatic, and the demand for schools is increasing.

800 municipal officials and representatives attended these schools in 1952.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister a question, Mr. Chairman? It is in regard to the cost-of-living bonus. When are we going to become realistic about this particular matter? I think there is no doubt but that eventually it will be incorporated into salaries, and may I ask why we should not face up to it now, instead of carrying it year by year, as a separate entry?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: This would be a difficult thing for me to answer, because it would have to be a question of the policy of the Government. I think the hon. Prime Minister or perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary will answer this, at some future time.

MR. OLIVER: Could I get an answer from the hon. Prime Minister in regard to this important matter?

HON. MR. FROST: I would say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) I think he will recollect there was a cost-of-living bonus some years ago, and it was later incorporated into salaries. I think in 1946, or 1947, -- or it may possibly have been as late as 1948 -- there was

another cost-of-living bonus, which is the present one. I quite agree it will be incorporated into salaries, but to incorporate it at the present time would throw out all of our schedules, categories and classifications. It must be remembered there is not only an acceleration clause, but a clause making certain provisions if the cost-of-living goes the other way. I am not anticipating that will be used.

It will be gradually incorporated, nevertheless, I think it is better for the moment to leave it as it is, until we see what the economic trend will be and where it will settle.

MR. OLIVER: What does the hon. Prime Minister mean when he says "gradually incorporated"?

HON. MR. FROST: Perhaps we should incorporate one-half into the salary schedules, and leave the balance for the time being.

In these things, the Government has some rights, and the people have some rights. If you incorporate all these things, it will come to a point where it may be completely forgotten. I remember the official Opposition, as it was before the last election, forgot the fact that we had brought in a cost-of-living bonus again. The hon. Leader of the Opposition will recall this.

I think the first thing should be to incorporate half of it, and then ultimately absorb

the entire amount into the schedules. If you do it all at once, it involves changing every schedule, and every item in the schedules, which covers thousands of items.

MR. WREN: On Item 6, "Associations, $4,100." Would the hon. Minister tell us what this is for?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Grants to municipal associations. I know what the hon. member is anxious about. We have not forgotten him. He will get $400. for his municipal association.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): On Vote 129, Item 13, Mr. Chairman, there is an item of $250,000 compensation for the losses resulting from the repeal of the Mortgage Tax Act. I believe this goes to the three municipalities affected by the repeal of this Act. What is the necessity for compensating them? If they have received through the registration of mortgages, and so forth, sufficient to repay them for the moneys advanced in the first instance, why should you continue to pay them something over and above the sum?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: They have it in the Budget, and we do not want them to lose out.

The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) probably knows of complaints by municipalities in regard to cutting off some revenue after the rate was

struck. We thought it was better to pay this amount this year and then we are through. There will be no more.

MR. GRUMMETT: It is a "Santa Claus presentation" to these municipalities.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It is not a gift entirely. They would have had it if we had not passed the Act, and the Act was passed after they struck their rates. I think it is only simple justice to protect them.

MR. GRUMMETT: You could have passed the Act and made it retroactive.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We thought there were too many little fellows, and we wanted to protect them. It is of help to the little fellows.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister what is embodied in the $300,000 vote at the end. What expenses are contained in that vote?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: This is a difficult one. This is the $64 question. This is a figure we estimated as coming close to what the Metropolitan Council and the Board will spend this year. We have agreed to pay the expenses of the Metropolitan Board for the year 1953. It might amount to considerably less than that, but we put in $300,000.

Vote 129 agreed to.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): I think the hon. Minister will agree that the work does seem to be piling up on the shoulders of the Municipal Board. It seems the work they have to accomplish on behalf of the municipalities is increasing. May I ask the hon. Minister if he has in mind increasing the membership of the Board to help the municipalities?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: They are pretty well caught up now. The Chairman, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. Moore, did such a great deal of work in connection with the Metropolitan area, that the other members of the Board were required to do perhaps more than their share. Mr. Moore has been asking us for some time to be relieved of his duties, but I have been pressing him to stick it out, because he is such a well-qualified man. There is no doubt but that we will have to appoint one man in the near future. I am looking for a man now. If the hon. member knows of any outstanding lawyer who has experience in municipal work, I will be very glad to have his name, because I am looking for a good lawyer now. We brought in an engineer from Sarnia, who has been doing very valuable work and it would strengthen the Board if we had another lawyer on it.

MR. HOUCK: I know a good man, but I think he is a Liberal.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That does not make any

difference. Just consider the Chairman. He came I think from down around Brockville, and I think he was a Liberal, although he has no politics now. We do not take politics into consideration. It is a man's qualifications which count.

MR. HOUCK: How many members are there on the Board now?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There are eight now. Mr. Lister, the assessment man, resigned, and this leaves eight.

Vote 130 agreed to.

Vote 131 agreed to.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There was something I intended to tell the House, and that is I wish to pay tribute to the members of my staff for the wonderful work they have been doing during the years I have been with them, and especially to the Registrar General's Department. We had over 200,000 applications for birth certificates during the past year. A few years ago, we thought we were busy if we had 100,000. Owing to the Old Age Pensions Act coming into force, people born in Ontario are sending in for their certificates. If you have heard of any complaints, you might explain we have had to put on a night shift to carry out the work. We are cramped for space. And we are hoping within the near future, we will get some other building so we can get all

the vital statistics on the ground floor, so the people coming on business will not have to walk or take the elevators to the fourth or fifth floor, but everything will be on the ground floor.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Department of Public Works, page 92.

(TAKE G FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. GRIESINGER (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, before submitting the estimates of the Department of Public Works for the coming fiscal year 1953-54 to this House, I would first like to say a few words on behalf of my friend, the present Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas, - Elgin) who held the portfolio of Minister of Public Works for approximately fifteen months before taking over the post of Minister of Agriculture. I feel I should compliment my colleague in his masterful efforts to undertake the task of acquainting himself with the heavy details of administration when he first took over and his endeavours to see at first hand and grasp the meaning of the projects being carried on throughout this great province in a manner which might enable him to more efficiently deal with the many problems associated with the duties of the Minister of Public Works. His untiring efforts in this regard are to be strongly commended as I feel such efforts were naturally of great assistance to anyone like myself on coming into a new department.

At this point I would like to give you a

very brief summary of what has been accomplished in the current fiscal year for the various government departments and what further buildings, works and services are planned for the coming year. Time, of course, does not permit me to deal with all the items provided for in our estimates but I will endeavour to submit to you an overall picture of the general items provided for, as follows:

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION IN TORONTO FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

The question of providing additional office space for the various government departments in Toronto has been given much attention and has presented many problems. However, I am now able to report that additional space has been arranged for, which, with the new buildings mentioned later, should be sufficient to satisfy requirements for many years. The additional spaces arranged for include:

"Leasing of the 3rd and 4th floors in the new Remington Rand Building on Bay Street to accommodate the Department of Reform Institutions.

"Leasing part of the 8th floor in the Manufacturers Life Building on Bloor Street East, to accommodate the Department of Insurance;

"Purchase of the Yardley Building on Fleet Street to accommodate certain government departments as may be decided upon in the general scheme of allotment;

In addition, the Government-owned premises at 70 Lombard Street, now occupied by the Workmen's Compensation Board, will become available for additional office space in a few months' time when the Board moves into its new building on Fleet Street.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO BE STARTED, NOW UNDER WAY, OR NOW BEING COMPLETED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(a) Construction of the New Ontario Government Treasury building on Grosvenor Street between Surrey Place and Queen's Park Crescent, to be started in 1953-54.

(b) Construction of a new Ontario Government office building at Queen and York Streets, Toronto, to be started in 1953-54.

(c) Conversion of the old Sick Children's Hospital at 67 College Street into an Ontario Government office building has just been completed.

(d) Continued progress was made during the year with renovating the electric wiring system in Parliament Buildings and changing the frequency from 25 to 60 cycle.

Some preliminary work was started in connection with effecting major improvements to the heating plant in the basement of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings to provide for the installation of a proposed new steam boiler with coal and ash handling equipment. It is planned to proceed with this installation in 1953-54.

In the main Parliament Building, the progressive scheme of fireproofing, providing safe exit facilities, and installing new elevators will be continued. Such work is now being carried on in the east wing.

Other projects which will be given consideration in 1953 - 54, are - renovation of the east block elevators, - and, rebuilding of the Sanitary Engineering Building, 847 Richmond Street West for the Department of Health.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

At the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges at Guelph, a continuing program of new construction has been in progress since World War II. Currently, a large addition to the Macdonald Institute is near completion and will provide facilities for the setting up of a

four-year degree course in Domestic Science. Erection of an experimental disease station for the Ontario Veterinary College was completed and will be used for research work in virus diseases of farm animals.

Considerable additional new construction and improvement of services will be required at Guelph during the next few years, and in the immediate future it is planned to erect a seed processing laboratory building for the Agricultural College and to undertake a major sewage disposal project which will serve both the Agricultural College and the Veterinary College.

A new research piggery has been erected at this college and with a few minor exceptions as to the fitments required, is practically completed.

Another building near completion is the new Agricultural Engineering Building at the Agricultural School, Kemptville. This replaces a building destroyed by fire about two years ago.

At the Western Ontario Agricultural School, Ridgetown, where a students' dormitory building was completed a year ago, we are now erecting an assembly hall and a new school building will be

started next year.

Improvements in services and facilities are also planned for the Horticultural Experimental station at Vineland, and the demonstration farm at New Liskeard, and a Fruit Inspection station will be established on the new Toronto-Barrie Highway.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a new Ontario Food Terminal Building at Etobicoke. The work is well under way and will be pushed ahead during the coming year.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

A considerable program of new construction is under way for the Ontario Provincial Police. With increased demands for law enforcement services in both southern and northern Ontario. It became necessary to work out a program for the erection of district headquarters building, detachment buildings and new housing units for field personnel.

This year we have completed the establishment of new detachment buildings at Britt and Schreiber, and at Minden, a new county building is under construction which will provide accommodation for a Provincial Police Detachment.

Similar new detachment buildings are planned to start this year for Ignace, Chapleau, White River, Sioux Narrows and Missanabie and Long Lac. An existing building in Chatham is now being renovated to serve as a headquarters building for the Provincial Police.

A new district headquarters building will be erected at Port Arthur and it is also proposed to undertake a housing program to provide urgently needed living accommodation for field personnel of the Provincial Police. Fifty of these units are planned for the coming year at locations throughout Northern Ontario, as required.

New Registry office buildings will be built or additions made to existing offices during the coming year at Port Arthur and Bracebridge. Additions and renovations will be made to the Sudbury Registry Office for which tenders have already been advertised and received. Orders will be placed immediately to start the work. At the District court houses our program of general improvements will be continued.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new Toronto Normal School on a site to be selected and construction work will proceed as

soon as the necessary working drawings and other arrangements can be completed.

Considerable progress was made toward the erection of a new junior school and dormitory building as well as a Hospital building for the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford. Construction work will be continued with a view to carrying the work to completion during the coming fiscal year. Plans will be studied and working drawings started for a new fireproof addition to the main building.

A one-storey addition to the Provincial Institute of Textiles Building now under way at Hamilton will also be completed in the coming year as well as other renovation and improvement work at this centre.

Following the recent fire at the Normal School at Hamilton, steps were taken to preserve the heating plant and to remove debris from the grounds and to carry out other related work. Arrangements were completed to provide temporary accommodation in leased church premises until such time as a new normal school can be provided. It is planned to start construction of a new teachers' college as soon as the plans

and other arrangements can be completed. Negotiations are now proceeding to acquire a suitable site.

Miscellaneous improvements were made to the educational institutions throughout the Province, including the Normal Schools, Technical Institutes, School for the Blind, Brantford, and School for the Deaf, Belleville. This type of work will be continued as required.

Re WORK FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Our program this year, in the main, for the Department of Health, will provide for:

(a) New mental hospitals to be started.

(b) new mental hospitals already under way, to be continued.

(c) Fireproofing and general improvements to existing mental hospitals, as follows:

AT ONTARIO HOSPITAL - SMITH FALLS

The Medical-Surgical Building for 382 beds will be continued. The second pavilion group for 900 beds is new practically completed for patient occupancy. The plans of the Administration Building, School Building and Assembly Hall and Gymnasium Building will be

ready to advertise for tenders in the course of the next few months and these buildings will be started after the tenders are received. A nurses' home for 150 beds will also be constructed after tenders have been called and the low tenderer selected. The plans are already prepared.

A group of staff residences for which plans have been prepared will be started after tenders are received.

The first 900-bed group is now in use and occupied by patients. The future patients' bed capacity of this hospital will be 2,400.

I want to make a note here that the first 900-bed group at Smith's Falls is now in use and occupied by the patients, and the additional 900 beds which we expect will be turned over before very long will make 1800 beds there, and the future bed capacity of this Hospital will total 2,400.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL - KINGSTON

New construction at the Ontario Hospital, Kingston, now being planned includes a 500-bed group of buildings to accommodate medical, surgical and diagnostic services, with facilities for teaching and research,

facilities to be made available to the Queen's University at Kingston to permit extension of its teaching program, including the teaching of psychiatry, surgery, gynaecology, medicine, etc., It is also planned to erect a new Assembly at Kingston, as well as an addition to the nurses' residence to provide class-rooms and 30 additional beds. The fireproofing program in the main building will be continued in the next fiscal year.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL - BROCKVILLE

At this Ontario Hospital, continued progress was made under a program of fireproofing and expansion to provide ward accommodation for an additional 700 patients, together with new dining rooms and an entirely new food service centre with the most modern related facilities.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL - TORONTO

A new administration and reception building for 100 beds will be started at this Hospital, for which plans are about ready to advertise for tenders. The new building will be of modern design and have the most modern facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL - LONDON

The construction of a new 400-bed group will be started at this Hospital as the nucleus of a future new large mental hospital for this district.

FOR ONTARIO HOSPITAL - NORTH BAY

At North Bay tenders will be advertised as soon as the plans are ready for the start of a new 1,200 bed Hospital. The site is now being examined and tested and the property will be purchased as soon as these preliminary steps are completed. This new Hospital will be patterned after the Ontario Hospital, Port Arthur.

FOR ONTARIO HOSPITAL - PORT ARTHUR

At Ontario Hospital, Port Arthur, the construction of the new 1200-bed Hospital will be continued and the first unit of 460 beds is now being turned over to the Department of Health. A contract for two more patients' buildings with added bed capacity of 425 has already been let together with a new Hospital Laundry Building. Working drawings are now approaching completion for two special treatment and isolation pavilions, and tenders will be

advertised as soon as these plans are ready. Tenders will also be called for a new medical, surgical and diagnostic, and treatment building as soon as the plans are completed.

FOR NEW ONTARIO HOSPITAL SCHOOL - ORILLIA

At Ontario Hospital School, Orillia, contracts are being arranged to start building a dormitory and reception group as well as an isolation and laboratory division. The new beds to be provided will be 376. A new power plant for this Hospital is now under serious study for this Hospital.

GENERAL

In addition to the above new bed program, we will continue with the carrying out of many major capital improvements at all Ontario Hospitals as required, including fireproofing and prevention work, including improvements to plumbing, heating, electrical, sewage and other installations, together with construction of additional subsidiary buildings. Studies will be made to build a new centre building at New Toronto.

AT ONTARIO HOSPITAL - WHITBY

In addition to many usual maintenance items the sewage plant will be renovated and generally improved.

(Page G-15 follows)

FOR DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:

Construction work is well under way on a project to provide new accommodation for Division No. 6 of the Department of Highways, presently located at 1200 Sheppard Avenue. The new site is situated on Downsview Avenue west of Keele Street, where a garage, heated, and cold storage building, a paint shop and display building are now under construction. This work will be followed by the building of a central stores building, a material and soils laboratory and an office building, as the plans are now ready and tenders can be advertised for within the next few weeks.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:

It is expected that the new Workmen's Compensation Board head office building now under construction at 92 Fleet Street, Toronto, will be ready for occupancy in about two months' time. The Compensation Board has for some years occupied leased premises in the Canada Life Building, and have been requested to vacate as the owners need the space.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS:

The major construction projects now under

way for this Department in the current year include:

New Pathological Building at Maple for the Division of Research.

New Entrance Gate at the western approach to Algonquin Park.

New Wild Life Museum Building at Algonquin Park.

At Port Arthur, renovation of the former Y.W.C.A. Building to provide a regional forester's headquarters building.

New Chief Ranger's headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie.

New Chief Ranger's headquarters at Trout Lake, near North Bay.

New Chief Ranger's headquarters at Cochrane.

Major projects required by this Department during the next few years and which will be started by Public Works in 1953-54, and carried on so far as available funds will permit, include the following:

Extensive renovation of the Fish Hatchery at Sault Ste. Marie.

Completion of renovation of Fish Hatchery at Condrington.

Additional facilities for the Division of Forest Protection, offices, warehouses, etc.

Establishment of new transplant nurseries in Northern Ontario for the Division of Reforestation.

In addition to the foregoing and in co-operation with the field forces of the Department of Lands and Forests, the Department of Public Works finances and generally supervises the construction of a large number of smaller projects which, on account of their isolated locations, can only be done on a day labour basis. These include such items as residences, offices, workshops, cabins, lookout towers, boathouses, docks, roads, telephone lines, etc.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS:

Plans are now well under way and preliminary testing work is being carried out in connection with arranging for a site for a new jail group at Millbrook, Ontario. Surveys have been made, levels taken and the property is now being tested for suitable water supply. Work will be commenced in 1953-54, as soon as plans are completed to call for tenders.

At the Industrial Farm, Burwash, a start will be made to construct and equip a new central heating plant, and also to erect a new 200-bed dormitory building to replace an old building which is now located at Camp 5. Consideration will

also be given to a proposal to provide new kitchens, dining rooms and related facilities at the main camp.

At the Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, the excavation work has been started in connection with the construction of two new fireproof dormitory buildings for prisoners. Inmate labour will be used as far as possible on this project.

At Fort William, the hospital buildings will shortly be turned over by the Department of Health to the Department of Reform Institutions for conversion to an industrial farm.

At the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, construction of the new hospital building, which has been under way for the past two years, will be completed, including the supply of equipment and furnishings.

Miscellaneous improvements have been carried out or are under way at the industrial farms, reformatories, training schools and district jails, and this type of work will be continued in the coming year.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY:

The immediate plans of the Department of Public Works provide for the erection of a new

reception building at Middle Falls near Pigeon River and Sarnia, as well as improvements and extensions at other existing reception centres.

RE DAMS, DOCKS AND LOCKS:

During the past fiscal year, this Department completed the reconstruction of six old lumbermen's dams with concrete. This was done mostly at the request of the Department of Lands and Forests to provide better landing facililities for aircraft used in fire fighting and for fish and wild life propogation. Some of them have great value in promoting tourist traffic.

Work was commenced but not completed on four more dam projects, namely Lac Des Mille dam in Thunder Bay district, Kinmount dam in Victoria County, Monteith dam in Cochrane district, and the new lock at Port Carling, Muskoka. Port Carling lock is being completely rebuilt with reinforced concrete and will be provided with steel gates, steel stoplogs, external sluice valves and the operation will be entirely motorized. The work is being done under contract. Several other projects were commenced during the year but their completion had to be carried over until next year because of adverse weather conditions in these locations.

Seven additional dams are on schedule for reconstruction during the next fiscal year. At Port Carling Lock the contractor is commencing to pour concrete and it is expected that the new construction will be completed in time for the opening of navigation next summer. It is planned to call tenders for the reconstruction of the Kapuskasing River dam, near Elsas, in the Algoma District.

RE REMEDIAL WORKS:

Two lake shore erosion problems on Lake Huron were investigated and negotiations entered into with other interested governmental bodies, regarding the construction of protective works. On Lake Erie, at Point Pelee, a shore protection scheme for the Township of Mersea was investigated and arrangements made with the Federal Government for the Province and the Dominion each to pay one-half of the cost. This shore protective work will protect valuable farm land from inundation by the waters of Lake Erie. This Department agreed to share equally with the Federal Government in the cost of dredging work necessary at the mouth of the Neebing River at Fort William.

RE CONSERVATION:

Our Estimates have provided this year as

usual for giving assistance in the way of grants to authorities established under the Conservation Authorities Act.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I have not burdened the hon. members with undue detail in these Public Works matters, and sincerely hope that my enumeration of the important items of our work has proved interesting to you.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking my officials and all the employees for the co-operation they have given me and for the wonderful job they are doing for the people of this Province.

(H-1 follows)

Votes 169 to 171 agreed to.

On Vote 172:

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, on Item 6, which is repairs to buildings, $525,000, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) if the total amount of this expenditure is made on buildings belonging to the Government or on rented buildings.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: All Government buildings.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, what was the cost of installing the new telephone service? And is it completed?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: Apparently we have not those figures here. I can give them to you tomorrow if that is satisfactory. The work has been practically all completed.

Vote 172 agreed to.

MR. GRUMMETT: In connection with Vote 173, Item 2, the last part of the item is for repairs and alterations to Osgoode Hall. I presume this covers the portion of the building for which the Government is responsible?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: That is right, yes. I think you will notice it is down somewhat because they will not have as many repairs this year as were necessary last year.

Vote 173 agreed to.

Vote 174 agreed to.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): I am not sure of this, but the new public market which is being built out the Queensway; is that under your Department?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: It is being built under my Department by contract, but I presume it will be under the Department of Agriculture.

MR. HOUCK: You do not know when it will be finished?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: In about another year and a half.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Item 2, of this Vote, as a matter of policy, I wonder how wise it is to continue with what is obviously the policy in recent times to scatter Government offices, I mean, central offices, throughout the city. I do not question the fact that there is a terrible shortage of space and a need for finding new accommodation, but I am wondering how wise it is to buy a building like the Yardley Building, and then use it for offices. It is far from the centre of the city, it is far from the Buildings here, and it is really becoming difficult to keep in touch with Departments unless you do it by telephone because of this scattering which is taking place. The Department of Reform Institutions was moved, and I think quite correctly, for they had very poor accommodation with

branches scattered in other buildings. At least this new arrangement brings them all together under one roof. But, they are in one building. Other departments are in other buildings, and now some branches will be down at the waterfront in the Yardley Building. I question the wisdom of it. I wonder why we should not proceed with the long-standing plan to build an addition to the east block, which has been spoken of in the House for a number of years, and it would solve the problem of a growing government and at the same time, keep the departments close enough so members of the public and the hon. members of the House and hon. Ministers could be in touch with other departments of government, when the Legislature is in session. Today, hon. Ministers really have to do some travelling back and forth.

It is not the new hon. Minister's (Mr. Griesinger) responsibility, he is relatively new, but it is a matter of policy and I for one question it. I do not think it is wise, I do not think it is helpful to the conduct of government business. I was not happy when the Pension Board decided to build away down at the water-front, it is too far for people to reach and it should not be allowed to continue indefinitely and certainly I suggest the construction of the addition to the east block to be proceeded with.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: Mr. Chairman, I am quite frank in saying that to some extent I agree

with the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) but different departments have expanded so rapidly,

it has been necessary to spread out. I think you will appreciate that during the past three years or so, steel was still under control, and has only come off in the last few months. We have a long-range plan to try to centre all the buildings around the property which we have up here. As I said before, in my remarks, we hope to get the Treasury Building started this year. I understand this has been promised for the past three or four years but now the steel controls are off, I think we can carry out the long-range program.

Votes 175 to 178 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 179:

MR. A. WREN (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, I presume this is 50 houses which are being built for police purposes. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) tell the House whether they have decided yet on the location for these houses?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: Yes, they are being built, of course, on a priority or seniority basis, based on the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Porter) request. They are being built in the following places:

Atikokan	- 2	Little Current	- 1
Cochrane	- 2	Matheson	- 1
Dryden	- 2	Mattawa	- 1
Geraldton	- 1	Nipigon	- 1
Haileybury	- 6	North Bay	- 2
Hearst	- 2	Port Arthur	- 6
Kapuskasing	- 2	Sault Ste.Marie	- 2
Kenora	- 6	Sioux Lookout	- 2
Timmins	- 5	Sturgeon Falls	- 1
		Sudbury	- 5

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to compliment the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) and the Government in taking this forward step for providing proper housing for police officers. It is a highly commendable step and the Department should be commended for it.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) has considered any of these houses to be built in and around the Essex district. I understand the housing situation there is very grim and when an officer does not have proper housing, it makes him a little dissatisfied with his job, and the situation is quite desperate. I certainly want to congratulate the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) on the steps he has taken with regard to building houses and, of course, hope that at some time he will consider the part of southern Ontario, including Essex County.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Murdoch) we are guided by what we are told to do. We are the construction end of the Government and I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Murdoch) if I am told to build houses down near his part of the country, they will be built.

Vote 179 and 180 agreed to.

On Vote 181:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Vote 181, what work is contemplated on the Grand River this year?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: There is the dam and reservoir at an estimated cost of $250,000 for the work to be done there. The total estimated Ontario grant would be $93,750; the total Ontario expenditure to February 28, 1953, is $81,000.

MR. OLIVER: You have $1 million in your provision in Item 2 for this year.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: This is on the Glen Allen Dam on the Conestoga River.

Vote 181 agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

THIRD READINGS

On motions the following Bills were given third reading:

Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting the City of Windsor."

Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act".

Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend The High Schools Act,".

Bill No. 94, "The School Trustees and Teachers Boards of Reference Act,1953".

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bills do now pass and be intituled as in the motions.

(TAKE I FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolove itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

House in Committee on Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the City of Peterborough Separate School Board", Mr. Robarts (London).

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 13 reported.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION

House in Committee on Bill No. 14, "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough", Mr. Robarts (London).

Sections 1 to 10 inclusive agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 14 reported.

KNOX'S CHURCH, TORONTO

House In Committee on Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting Knox's Church, Toronto", Mr. Roberts (St. Patrick).

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 25 reported.

THE TOWN OF DUNDAS

House in Committee on Bill No. 32, "An Act respecting the Town of Dundas", Mr. Connell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule "A" agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 32 reported.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA

House in Committee on Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 34 reported.

THE SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 115, "An Act to amend The Succession Duties Act", Mr. Frost (Victoria).

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 115 reported.

THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 116, "An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act", Mr. Frost (Victoria).

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 116 reported.

THE CORPORATIONS AND INCOME TAXES SUSPENSION ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 117, "An Act to amend The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act, 1952", Mr. Frost (Victoria).

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, just one question of the hon. Prime Minister. Does the elimination of the filing of reports interfere with the proper research work or economic studies this Department has been making so excellently in recent times? Will they be missing material which otherwise should be required?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, we contemplated these changes last Fall at our Fall session, and the reason they were held over was to make sure of this point. I will admit I had some misgivings myself about exempting the corporations from the filing of these returns. We looked into this, very carefully, and we felt the information we can get from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and from other returns, which are filed, would supply us with all the required information. There is nothing to be gained by asking for the filing of a return unless the information is integrated. As a matter of fact, it would cost about a quarter of a million dollars a year and it would involve considerable staff to integrate this information. After going into this matter thoroughly, we thought we would be quite safe

in relieving the corporations from the necessity of filing these returns. There is a provision whereby we can request a return if we desire, but we hardly think it will be necessary.

Bill No. 117 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 93, "An Act to amend The Department of Education Act", Mr. Dunlop.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 93 reported.

THE BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT,1951

House in Committee on Bill No. 88, "An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951", Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 88 reported.

THE FACTORY SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 106, "An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act", Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 5:

MR. SALSBERG: I want to speak against this section, Mr. Chairman. I spoke against it in Committee, and I am sorry the Government insists on going through with it.

[illegible] the conversations from the Secretary
of State [illegible]. There is a [illegible]
Secretary he can request a meeting [illegible] on
my [illegible] [illegible] it will be necessary.

[illegible] No. 117 continued.

[illegible] Department of [illegible] Age

Memo to Secretary of [illegible] No. 70, from
Age to Lemnad for Department of Commerce [illegible] Re.
[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Assisting Commerce [illegible].

[illegible] No. 00 [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Age [illegible] [illegible] Re [illegible]

Memo to Commerce No. [illegible] [illegible] No. 70, from
Age to Lemnad for Defense and Treasury [illegible] Re.
[illegible], Mr. Peter.

[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Secret to.

Bill Mr. [illegible] Request.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Memo to Commerce No. [illegible] No., [illegible], from
Age to Lemnad for [illegible], Memo for [illegible] Assisting
[illegible], Mr. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Secretary to.

[illegible] No. [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: I want to speak [illegible]
this [illegible], Mr. [illegible]. I have [illegible] it to
Commerce. [illegible] I do serve the Government [illegible] to
[illegible] [illegible] it.

There are important bodies of organzied labour studying this Bill, and for one reason or another, were not able to make a presentation in time, and I think they should be given that opportunity. For myself, I do not think this amendment is necessary. It will be the thin edge of the wedge for cheaper labour in certain operations, that as the result of authority granted to the hon. Minister of Labour, certain concerns will make permanent the employment only of women in certain operations, solely because they are paid less than they would have to pay males, for the same work, and they will provide permanent employment of young workers in certain operations, solely because it is cheaper. If you want to look at it in one way, it is discrimination in reverse. There is no reason why they should employ women only; they can employ men, if they want to, but they know they will have to pay a higher rate for males. Certain firms will say they can only employ women with the permission of the Government, for working certain hours, but they know they will have to pay a higher rate both for male and female employees in those operations without the permission of the Government, whereas if they can secure the permission of the Government to employ women during night hours, then it is a permanently established procedure, and they will employ only women. I do not think the amendment is necessary. There have been some presentations made by groups, and there may

be more. To mention one important body, The Ontario Federation of Labour, of the C.C.L. told me they were going to discuss it and come to a conclusion and I am sorry we are proceeding with this section before these bodies have a chance to appear.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I must oppose this section. I did that in the Committee also. We did get the assurance that no women or youths would be allowed to work on the "grave-yard shifts" without the consent of the Union. That is very fine. But there are a great number of people in this country who are not organized, and I am afraid of the consequences, as far as some of these people are concerned. I appreciate the approach of the hon. Minister to the question. However, there are some industries which would like to work on the three-shift basis, and I am afraid for those people outside of the unions, and I must at this time, oppose that section.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I will not go into any explanation. May I ask one question? Why at this time was this backward step taken in this Bill?

HON. MR. DALEY: It was not taken as a backward step, but as a step forward. I am as much opposed to women working on the night shifts as any

hon. member in the House, but in the administration of my Department, I am requested by women and by industry for some power to meet certain conditions as they arise. The Trades and Labour Council the other day were a little bit skeptical about it, but I asked them to give it a trial for a year, and there was not a dissenting voice in a large group of about 150 Trade Union people.

There are certain cases which arise from time to time, and if we are going to be realistic about this, we have to consider the possibility of women working to eliminate bottlenecks, and the continuation of orderly production. There are certain industries who have really women's jobs, and if a male were employed for work on the night shift, it would mean he would work on this shift all the time, as there would be no alternative shift for him.

I will deal with this very carefully, and if it does not work, we will certainly get rid of it in another year.

However, I feel in these days of industrial activity, we find situations such as I have frequently run up against, that of bottlenecks. If there is anything in the future to deal with,

I will discuss it with Labour, and if they say, "No", it will not go in. But there are places where I think it is nonsense to say women cannot go to work at seven o'clock in the morning. If they

are working in restaurants, it means the restaurant cannot open until eight o'clock, and all the tourists and those who want to get an early start, cannot get their morning meal. I think if a woman is asked to go in at six o'clock in the morning, and wants to, I cannot see any harm in her doing so. This would give the Minister, whoever he may be, an opportunity to deal with some of these special cases.

Sections 5 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 106 reported.

THE SKI TOWS ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 90, "An Act to repeal The Ski Tows Act", Mr. Cecile.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 90 reported.

THE MEDICAL ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 102, "An Act to amend the Medical Act," Mr. Phillips.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 102 reported.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): I will call Government Notices of Motion.

The Lieutenant-Governor, having been advised of the contents of these notices, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Dunlop:

"That,

(a) the Treasurer of Ontario shall place to the credit of the fund sums equal to the contributions of the persons employed; and

(b) the Treasurer of Ontario shall pay interest on all sums placed to the credit of the fund,

as provided by Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Porter:

"That,

the Crown shall pay or contribute to the costs and expenses of and incident to the making of a plan and the registration thereof,

as provided by Bill No. 108, An Act to amend The Land Titles Act."

Resolution agreed to.

THE PLANNING ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 111, "An Act to amend the Planning Act", Mr. Warrender.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 111 reported.

THE MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES ADJUSTMENT ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 113, "The Municipal Subsidies Adjustment Act,1953", Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 113 reported.

THE PUBLIC HALLS ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 97, "An Act to amend The Public Halls Act", Mr. Warrender.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2:

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Mr. Chairman, I move that section 2 of the Public Halls Act be amended by adding at the end thereof, the word and figures:

"where it is located in cities having a population of not less than 100,000, and a Board of Commissioners of police".

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of this amendment? I am not too clear, and I am sorry we are not dealing with this Bill more thoroughly, because I think there is danger in its application. Will this section of this Bill prevent in the future any organization which has a hall or building of its own, which is not a public hall in the sense it has not a public license, from letting another organization meet with them? If not, what is the purpose of this amendment?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is when it is let for hire or for gain, the question is raised. Therefore, the answer to the hon. member would be, "No".

MR. SALSBERG: Let me put it more locally. There is a hall in Hamilton operated by The Sons of

Scotland. It is not necessarily a public hall. I have attended meetings there of other organizations which rented the hall, and I believe they paid some fee for the use of it. This is common practice amongst many organizations, which have no places of their own. Will this prevent them from using it in this way, in the future?

(TAKE J FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Does the hon. member know whether the hall was rented or just a gift to the Scotsman for that particular occasion?

HON. MR. FROST: I think I can explain this to the hon. member. What happened was there was no change in principle, in revising the Theatres Act, which is the old Motion Picture and Cinematograph Act which sorely needed revising. In doing that it was found that the Travelling Shows Act and the Public Halls Act were also in need of being brought up to date.

I think the affect of this is that the Travelling Shows Act which used to require licensing by the Department here, was to be handed over to the Municipalities which was the real reason for this amendment, in order to transfer to the municipalities the licensing of tents and other things. I think the hon. member will find, if he will look up the Public Halls Act, they are not affected in any other way, It only deals with the tents and the change in jurisdiction of the Public Halls Act, it is not intended to enlarge the scope of the Act at all, but it was simply amended

to add some things which had been added to the Travelling Shows Act.

What happened was this: Under the old enactment which was more honoured in the breach than in the observance, the provision was they should obtain licences from a government department here for travelling shows and things of that sort. I think in this particular case there were more than travelling shows. The question of certain religious meetings which were held in tents were thought to require some fair treatment.

(Take K follows)

The old provision was they would come here and get their licence. No one here, Mr. Chairman, knew whether they should be licenced or not, and it was felt better to decentralize this and give the municipalities the power rather than retain it ourselves under The Travelling Shows Act. That is the real purpose of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, there is no ulterior motive to provide for any restrictions on public halls or anything of the sort. These Acts are designed for the purpose of public safety, and it was felt if there was in a municipality a circus or something of the sort going on, they could far better meet the requirements as regards fire safety in a municipality rather than having it centralized here, and perhaps our inspectors would never know anything about it until the whole thing was over. It is not a matter of providing any more licensing or protection or control over public halls than previously existed. It is a matter of administration, that is all.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) sounds very plausible, but some of these laws have a way of cropping up unexpectedly and being used for purposes other than perhaps originally intended. That is why it is so important to be sure before you enact them. I do think under this rigid

interpretation, a trade union having an office in a smaller town where they have not a building of their own, but merely a small assembly room could be violating a law by allowing another body to meet there and receiving payment to cover janitor service.

I think the hon Minister (Mr. Warrender) who is immediately piloting this Bill will agree that is possible under this Act, if we leave it this way.

HON. MR. FROST: I do not think so.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Warrender) asked a moment ago, with reference to the Sons of Scotland in Hamilton, whether they received pay for the use of the hall. I am inclined to think they did on the occasion I was there -- that is not their business, they charged simply enough to pay for the cleaning-up of the hall after the meeting -- but this Act would not allow that.

HON. MR. FROST: If the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will read the explanatory notes, Mr. Chairman I think it will clear up the situation.

MR. SALSBERG: There are none.

Section 1 agreed to.

Section 2, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 3 and 4 agreed to.

Bill No. 97 reported.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman I move the Committee rise and report certain bills with and certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker the Committee of the Whole House reports certain bills with amendment and certain bills without amendment and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, may I say we will continue tomorrow with the next part of Bill 80, which I believe is Part VII. and with the Estimates of the Department of Travel and Publicity. Then I think we are ready to go ahead with those of the Attorney-General's Department, the Department of Health and the Department of Highways, in that order. I will not call all of those to-morrow. As a matter of fact, there may be only the one Estimate called. There are certain bills on the Order Paper to be considered; Bills standing for second reading might be called, and there are some addresses on the Budget.

We will resume at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, Mr. Speaker, and there probably will be a night sitting. I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.25 o'clock p.m.

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXIX

Tuesday, March 24, 1953.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) J.C.Davies,

Speaker.

- - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Tuesday, March 24, 1953.
3:00 o'clocm, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very glad today to welcome the students from Burlington Public School, the Ontario Mennonite Bible School and St. Clair Junior High School. It is our hope that your visit with us today will be pleasant and rewarding.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. W. M. NICKLE ((Kingston): I beg leave to present the seventh report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Nickle from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presents the Committee's seventh report as follows:

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill without amendment:

Bill No. 23, An Act to dissolve the Sir Henry Mill Pellatt Trust.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 26, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Your Committee would recommend that the following Bills be not reported, the petitioners having requested that they be withdrawn and Your Committee would further recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted:

Bill No. 9, An Act respecting the City of Kitchener.

Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill No. 30, An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill No. 35, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 23, An Act to dissolve the Sir Henry Mill Pellatt Trust.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. M. Nickle,

Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. HOLLIS E. BECKETT (York East): I beg leave to present the second report of the Standing Committee on Legal Bills and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Beckett from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills presents the second report as follows:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:

Bill No. 42 - An Act to amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 55 - An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 56 - An Act to amend The Regulations Act.

Bill No. 58 - An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act

Bill No. 59 - An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.

Your Committee begs to report the the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 47 - An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Bill No. 53 - An Act to amend The Jurors Act,

Bill No. 57 - An Act to amend The Collection Agencies Act.

Your Committee recommends that the following Bill be not reported:

"Bill No. 50 - An Act to amend the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. E. Beckett,
Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

THE PLANNING ACT

Hon. William K. Warrender (Minister of Planning and Development) moved that order No. 15 be discharged and Bill No. 111 be referred back to the Committee of the whole house.

Motion agreed to, Bill referred.

THE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ACT

Hon. George H. Challies (Minister without Portfolio) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Rural Telephone Systems Act, 1951".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

Hon. George H. Challies (Minister without Portfolio) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: The first three clauses have to do with the tidying up of the Act with reference to the St. Lawrence Act and the rest of the Bill has to do with validating agreements between the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and refers to the Northern Ontario Power Commission.

THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND MANITOBA

Hon. Harold R. Scott (Minister without Portfolio) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Boundaries Between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: In explanation of this Bill, I might say that for many years the boundaries were only surveyed to the twelfth base line, but now have been surveyed to Hudson's Bay. It is now necessary that this legislation, which is being duplicated by Manitoba Legislation, be passed in the two provinces and it will then be confirmed by the Federal Government.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

Hon. Harold R. Scott (Minister Without Portfolio) moved first reading of a Bill intituled,

"An Act to amend the Game and Gisheries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: There are some changes in principle in these amendments but it is mostly tidying up the Act. One change is that the provisions regarding skins of beaver and marten be extended to cover the skins and pelts of mink and other animals, and the prohibition against hunting male moose under one year of age,and female moose, is repealed and the special protection authority for that is removed from the Act.

(Take B follows)

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ACT, 1947

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The University of Toronto Act, 1947."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of two additional members to the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, in order that there may be a sufficient number to carry out the necessary work, committees, and so on. The Section reads:

> "The Board shall consist of the Chancellor and the President of the University, who shall be ex officio members, and twenty-four persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

The next section of the Bill provides for representation by the Alumni Federation of eight of the twenty-four members of the Board.

The third section provides for reports in accordance with the present Act under the Provincial Secretary, and the fourth section provides for the form of the voting paper.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: There are only two amendments to this Act, and they are very slight ones. One has to do with cities, towns and villages in thoroughfares where we used to restrict certain roads. The other has to do with the changing of the rights of property owners, their appeal being final before the Board; now we are asking that it go to the Appeal Court instead of the Municipal Board.

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTS ACT, 1952

HON. MR. DOUCETT (in the absence of Hon. Mr. Thomas) moved first reading of Bill [illegible], intituled, "An Act to amend The Edible Oil Products Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in introducing this measure I wish to make it clear at the outset that I am dealing with a constructive rather than a destructive measure.

The intent of the Bill is not to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such items as shortening, lard, peanut butter, mayonnaise, extracts and flavourings, and cooking oils. Rather it is designed to prevent the adulteration of dairy

products by the addition of fat or oil other than milk fat.

It should be pointed out as well that the Bill does not affect the present manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Oleomargarine is regulated under a separate Act, the Oleomargarine Act. However, the Bill will permit the manufacture and sale of imitation products, provided they do not contain any dairy products. It does allow the right to regulate the manufacture and sale of such non-dairy products so that they will have the same high standards of composition, quality and sanitation as the consuming public currently demands of the dairy industry.

With no hesitation, I assert that we must look at the dairy industry, not from the sole viewpoint of the industry itself, but from the aspect of our whole economy together with the present and future needs of our consuming public.

Our dairy industry is a food industry, producing a highly nutritious and essential group of foods. At this time we have no shortage of dairy products, nor are we likely to have such a shortage in the foreseeable future.

As well we must consider not only food production but rather food production in the light

of trade conditions which are complicated by currency considerations. We must, in considering food supply, look not merely at the present, but we must consider our own needs for the future, and the possibilities of changes in Commonwealth, and, indeed, world markets. A British scientist, Professor A. W. Marsden, Director of the Reading Research Institute, who recently visited Canada stated:

> "With the passage of time a great many densely populated countries would be looking more and more toward Canada for their food supply."

Let us look briefly at the dairy industry as related to the whole economy of this province. Here in Ontario we have 106,000 farmers. We have about 1,200 processing plants related to the dairy industry. These plants employ about 23,000 people. We have an estimated 260,000 workers who, in some degree, depend on the dairy industry for a livelihood. Our dairy farms maintain a population of close to 500,000 people.

Dairying is one of the great basic industries of Ontario. It is an important part of the foundation of our continuing prosperity. At this time, 33 per cent of our total farm income is derived from the dairy industry, 33 per cent, or, in round figures, $264,316,000.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the great buying power potential represented by this section of our farm population. It is needless to stress that a depressed dairy industry implies a depressing influence on our whole economy. We can learn very easily what is happening in other places where basic dairy products are permitted to be adultered with foreign fats and oils. They are sold here and there in the replacement of normal dairy products. They are sold to the detriment of the dairy farmer, the dairy industry, and, undoubtedly, the whole economy.

In the light of this, one might expect the dairy industry to be impatient, antagonistic and even unrealistic in its demands. What I find, however, indicates the contrary.

Let me report from the recent official brief presented by the leaders of the industry. This brief is their official, considered judgment of the present situation. I suggest it is one of the fairest, if not the fairest, brief ever to be presented by any responsible body to the Government. It reads in part:

> "It was never the intention of Ontario dairy farmers to suggest that peanut butter, cooking oils and like products, now being used, should be banned; nor have we

> asked for any further restriction or limitation on the manufacture and sale of margarine. We would urge that the present margarine Act be maintained."

I give you this brief quotation as an example of the reasonable presentation made by the industry. I shall presently refer to this brief in more detail. I feel it should go on the records of this House.

In presenting their case, the dairy industry assured us that they wished only to place the bare facts before the Government. They felt sure that no matter what decision might be reached, it would be fair to the dairy industry and to the general public.

The onus for a fair decision rests with this House. We must be fair to an important basic industry; we must do what is within our power to assure our people of a continuous, reasonably priced and adequate food supply.

In this, and, indeed, in all countries, all phases of our economy have developed and grown up together. They are linked; they cannot be separated. We are faced with a great industrial and population growth. This cannot be overlooked. But aside from our responsibility

for adequate food production, we must use our responsibilities and powers to assist in maintaining a proper balance in our economy.

The legislation I am introducing is not demanding anything which is unreasonable1 but it will prevent the adulteration of true dairy products. It will ensure that no substitute product will be produced and marketed as a dairy product, when, in fact, it is not a true dairy product.

Surely it is unfair to take any opposite stand -- to ask our dairy people to stand idly by while their fine, long-established nutritious products are left wide open to adulteration, to be mutilated by the addition of foreign substances. It is unthinkable that this Government should be a party to force a lower living standard on such a substantial portion of our population.

Our dairy products stand or fall on their own merits. I do not need to add there are none better in the world. The dairy industry wants to sell its own products as such. If there is some other product which can be made from vegetable oils and other non-dairy substances, the dairy industry has no objection to such competition nor to any other fair competition.

I shall read into the record the brief of the dairy industry, but here I wish to stress certain points which will appear.

1. The United States embargo arising from the outbreak of foot and mouth disease has given us in Ontario an increase of more than 80,000 milking cows -- a total of 1,011,000 dairy cows. It has given us as well a record number of 355,000 dairy heifers.

I do not need to deal with the enormous loss arising out of the American embargo. It has been a tragic blow to both dairy and beef cattle industries. Its consequences cannot be corrected overnight.

2. In 1952 our farmers lost their usual cheese export to Great Britain. The export trade was not lost because of the price demanded for their product by Ontario farmers. It was lost because the United Kingdom did not have the necessary dollars.

It must be emphasized that Canadian dairy products are on a world market. They are not protected from imports. Their price is accordingly held down to levels related to products which may be imported.

At the same time, in 1952, in world

competition, we exported butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, powdered whole milk and powdered skim milk. As a matter of fact, in 1952 Canada exported over 29,000,000 pounds of powdered skim milk alone to forty different countries in the world. Further, exports of all dairy products were only limited or restricted by the lack of the necessary currencies in some of the foreign countries.

3. At this moment, butter stocks in Canada are increasing and are now almost 32 per cent higher than they were this time last year. In Ontario, 1952 butter production was 17.9 per cent greater than in 1951. The Province of Ontario this year is faced with an even greater supply since butter production to date in this province is 32 per cent higher than it was during the same period last year.

4. Butter is not the only problem currently facing the dairy industry. Let me summarize some current stocks, comparing March 1953 with March 1952:

Cheese -- 10 per cent higher than 1952

Evaporated Milk -- 54 per cent higher

Condensed Milk -- 35 per cent higher

Whole Milk Powder -- 18 per cent higher

Spray Skim Powder -- 263 per cent higher

Feed Powder -- 274 per cent higher.

This, you may say, is a dairy industry problem. It is also the problem of everyone.

I have spoken about the role of the dairy industry in supplying food in the form of dairy products. The industry also supplies 50 per cent of our beef. The dairy industry, as part of our livestock economy, goes hand in hand with the production of other food crops.

Some fear was expressed by the soybean industry, with reference to current legislation. That fear no longer exists. The soybean industry is producing about 50 per cent of the total soybean oil used by this province. However, it should perhaps be pointed out that at present the soybean industry is producing only between 16 and 17 per cent of the edible oils used in Canada. The soybean grower in Ontario has little to fear now, if, indeed, ever.

It should be mentioned that approximately 70 per cent of the principal oils used in our edible oils industry is imported in the form of uncrushed soybeans and copra -- that is, dried cocoanut. Arriving in this form, it comes in duty free.

(C-1 follows)

On the other hand, if the soybean growers of Ontario wish to export soybeans to the U.S.A., they are faced with a duty of two cents a pound or $1.20 a bushel.

As a matter of fact the soybean industry in the province of Ontario is closely tied to the economy of the dairy farmer. The price that the soybean grower receives for his soybeans is determined to the extent of 60 percent. by the market prices of soybean meal. The dairy farmer purchases the large proportion of this meal for feeding as a protein concentrate to his dairy cattle. The buying power of the dairy farmer certainly has a direct effect on the income of the soybean grower.

Now I shall ask you to bear with me while I read to you the brief of the Ontario Dairy groups dated March 18, 1953:

The dairy industry has had to contend with numerous difficulties during recent months due primarily to the loss of export markets for some 80,000 dairy cattle in 1952 because of foot and mouth disease; the loss of the British contract for some 22 million pounds of cheese and the embargo on dairy products by the United States -- the latter resulting in an all-time-high storage position for some 27 million pounds of concentrated milk products.

We have about 15 to 20 million pounds more butter than it appears we need for current demand. Dairying is not an industry that lends itself to rapid adjustment, since there must be a period of at least three to four years between breeding and production. It also required a greater percentage of higher paid labour than some other branches of agriculture.

All of these facts must be taken into consideration in seeking legislation to protect the industry against the possible introduction of an ice cream product made from vegetable oils; from filled milk; filled concentrated milk products and the inclusion of vegetable fat in cheese -- not to mention the fear that vegetable oil fats may be fraudulently blended in the manufacture of butter.

Problems of the dairy industry today are very real and very serious.

Ontario has 106,000 dairy farmers and 1,400 processing plants which employ 23,000 people. We have a total of 260,000 workers who are in some degree dependent on the dairy industry for their livelihood. It is estimated that about 14 percent. of Ontario's labour force would be affected if vegetable oils were to replace butterfat in

dairy products.

The retail value of dairy products produced in Ontario is approximately 300 million dollars. The farmer's share of this is about 166 million dollars. Practically half the beef that is slaughtered in Ontario comes from dairy herds. Approximate value of this is 70 million dollars. Thus the dairy industry is providing more than dairy products for the consumer.

Dairy farmers have no quarrel with the soya bean oil producers in Ontario who produced 4,128,000 bushels of beans in 1952, the gross farm value of which was $10,526,000. While they realize the oil produced from these beans provides about 20 percent. of the vegetable oils used in margarine or shortening they are more concerned with the balance of the requirements for shortening and margarine that are imported by the large vegetable oil manufacturing companies with very little tariff protection to the Canadian agricultural industry. Many of these imports come from the United States, thus placing an additional drain on Canadian dollars by a country that has imposed an embargo on dairy products.

It is stated that a market for 70 percent. of the income from soya beans is

provided by Ontario live stock producers who use the soya bean meal for feed after the oil has been extracted. Thus the dairy farmer, who is a large feeder of concentrates, provides a market for soya beans grown in Ontario.

The dairy farmer recognizes that the rapid industrial development in Canada and the resulting rapid increase in population will, in a very short time, provide a market for all the dairy products we can produce. He also recognizes that if farmers are obliged to cut down their dairy herds because of restricted markets at the moment, there is grave danger of being short of dairy and meat products before very many years.

It was never the intention of Ontario dairy farmers to suggest that peanut butter, cooking oils and like products, now being used, should be banned; nor have we asked for any further restriction or limitation on the manufacture and sale of margarine. We would urge that the present margarine act be maintained.

The maintenance of a live stock program, including the dairy cow which is a consumer of large volumes of roughage and of pasture that can be produced on marginal soil, contributes to the maintenance of greater areas of fertile and

productive land and thereby assists in a general conservation program.

It still has to be proven that vegetable oil products contain all the nutritive values that are essential for growing children and science still has to discover a product that is cheaper than milk to provide a source of calcium, so essential in the building of strong, healthy bodies. We have not yet been able to devise a cow -- or a machine -- that produces only solids, not fat.

A well-kept dairy farm, with grazing herds, contributes much picturesque value to our Ontario landscape and adds much to the beauty as well as the homelike atmosphere for which rural Ontario is noted.

People generally, therefore, are of the opinion that the dairy industry is worth saving. It is a national asset. Any small saving which might accrue to the consumer in slight decreases in food costs might prove in the end exceedingly costly to the whole economy of this country.

Dairy farmers are asking for no more than labour or industry when they seek tariff protection against the import of competitive products. If we think purely in terms of reduced cost of living,

we would advocate removal of tariff protection on automobiles, now an important product in our economy. We would recommend removal of tariff protection on clothing, and on equipment for the development of our industrial expansion. We would suggest that many of the consumer goods which are produced in sterling countries should be permitted free entry in order that sterling countries needing food would have dollars to buy the surpluses which we with our knowledge and technique -- and our land -- can produce in greater abundance. We would thereby solve the problem of feeding the hungry peoples of the world and help to contribute to maintenance of a democratic way of life. But until others are ready to make a complete sacrifice, why should dairy farmers be asked to do without protection.

Dairy farmers definitely want legislation banning vegetable oils being blended with any dairy product and a ban on the manufacture and sale of any such product marketed as an imitation of fluid milk, cheese, ice cream, cream and concentrated milk products.

This is signed by:

W. A. Coon, President Ontario Cheese Products Association.

W. B. Rettre, Chairman	Ontario Cream Producers Association.
J. C. Jenkins, President	Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers Association.
C. A. Milligan, President	Ontario Federation of Agriculture.
Gordon Greer, President	Ontario Whole Milk Producers League.

Mr. Speaker, as I said a few moments ago, I think that brief is very fair, if not the fairest I have ever heard presented, and I am sure the hon. members in the House this afternoon will agree with me.

Now this is not the time to depart too far from a discussion of the principles of this Bill, but I think a little background explanation may be permitted.

I have spoken briefly of the tremendous set-back given the dairy industry and the whole live stock industry by the U.S. embargo imposed because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. This is not the only time that tragedy has struck at our Canadian agriculture. It calls to mind other, more recent tragedies, for example the disaster of tempest and flood which overwhelmed large and prosperous sections of Holland and our Mother land. None of us at this time would think

of doing anything except to help our European friends and neighbours in their time of trial. None of us would think for a moment of adding to their difficulties. Rather we think in terms of what we can do by way of immediate and practical help.

In degree, yes in a large degree, the same motives should be ours in dealing with the welfare of an industry so important to our economy, and which, admittedly, has suffered a severe and a lengthy setback. This, indeed, is no time to inflict further hardship on our dairy farmers. But there are still deeper implications than those related to direct aid to the industry, As I have already indicated, a healthy farm economy is a tonic to every industry, to every branch of commerce and to every home in this province.

In the days when high tariffs versus low tariffs highlighted many of our election campaigns, it was urged that the home market was the best market. I do not intend to revive this theme, but I do say this: At this time some 800 million people are unable to trade with us to the degree that would be to our mutual advantage. Perhaps the international scene may change for the better.

I hope it may be so. But at this time there are great segments of international trade that are available to us in only slight degree. We here in Ontario alone, we have a farm population of half a million men, women and children, whose prosperity is largely tied in with the welfare of the dairy industry. If this industry collapses if it is allowed to collapse, what shall we find? We shall find this. We shall find a collapse in the purchasing power of our community which will reach into every industry and every commercial establishment in our province. Purchases by our farm people of automobiles, of farm machinery, of clothing, of textiles, of processed foods, of refrigerators, of almost everything, afford one of the soundest, steadiest outlets for the goods that keep flowing from our factories and commercial establishments.

Let farm income decline too far, Mr. Speaker, and it has declined, and the impact is felt in our great factories in Toronto, in Brantford, in Oshawa, in Kitchener. Yes, Mr. Speaker, everywhere, all across the land. And when the impact is felt in the industries it is not long in being felt in the stores and indeed in the humblest urban home. Don't, I ask you, under-

rate the purchasing power of rural Ontario.

This Bill at this time is necessary for the welfare of the dairy industry, a great industry built up through skill and hard work through many generations. It is entirely consistent with other constructive measures enacted by this Government for the welfare of very many elements of our industry, trade and commerce and numerous and varied groups comprising our population.

It is a protective measure for the security not only of a great basic industry, but also of the welfare of all our people, if in part it protects our farm population, it likewise protects all those dependent on their sustained purchasing power.

It is indeed, Mr. Speaker, a measure which we sincerely believe will work out for the continued welfare of our entire population of nearly five million citizens.

HON. LOUIS P. CECILE (Minister of Travel and Publicity), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Rent Control".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister kindly explain.

HON. MR. CECILE: On the 2nd of March of this year, just three weeks ago, the Ontario Leasehold Regulations ceased to apply in nearly 80 percent of the municipalities of this province. The decontrol of these municipalities was brought about at their own request or with their concurrence.

The Select Committee appointed by this House to enquire into and to advise on the Leasehold Regulations has now recommended by a majority resolution that the Government of Ontario withdraw from the field of Rent Control altogether, early next year, and has recommended the 2nd day of March, 1954, as a suitable date.

The Committee, in its resolution, further recommended that the Government introduce legislation which will enable any municipality which so desires, to continue the Leasehold Regulations within such municipality on and after the 2nd day of March, 1954, by passing an appropriate by-law adopting the existing Regulations, in much the same manner as did this House when it assumed from the Federal Government the Leasehold Regulations

and Orders which were in effect immediately prior to the 30th of April, 1951.

It is the opinion of the Select Committee, and is also the opinion of this Government that with only a relatively small number of municipalities remaining under rent control, the Councils of those municipalities themselves are in a much better position than is this House, and in a better position than the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to estimate the special needs of their own committees and to make such modifications as may best suit their individual requirements.

The transition of Rent Control from Federal to Provincial jurisdiction was greatly facilitated by cordial co-operation between the two levels of Government. All relevant and useful records and files of the Dominion Rentals Administration were transferred to the Ontario Rentals Administration. Experienced personnel were similarly transferred and even the continued use of office premises was arranged by mutual agreement.

If the recommendation of the Select Committee is implemented by the Bill which I am now introducing, and the field of Rent Control is

handed on to the municipalities concerned, I wish to assure the hon. members of this House, and to assure the member of the Councils of the several municipalities, that the Ontario Government will, if so requested, give the same full and cordial co-operation to the municipalities in 1954, as it received from the Federal Government in 1951, both in the matter of records and in the matter of trained personnel.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister what cities are still under Rent Control at tho present time?

HON. MR. CECILE: Mr. Speaker, I have a list of them, and if the hon. member wishes to see it, I will be glad to hand it to him. I have not that information with me at the moment.

MR. SALSBERG: Is it so long it cannot be remembered? That is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to table answer to question No. 50.

THE EDIBLE PRODUCTS ACT, 1952

Hon. Mr. Doucett, in the absence of hon. Mr. Thomas, moves that Order No. 36, be discharged and Bill No. 71 be withdrawn.

Motion agreed to.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee, Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

METROPOLITAN AREA (BILL 80)

House in Committee on Bill 80, Part VII.

Sections 114 and 115 agreed to.

Subsections (1) and (2) of Section 116 agreed to.

On subsection (3) of Section 116:

MR. BECKETT: Mr. Chairman, I move:

> "That subsection (3) of Section 116 be renumbered as subsection (4), and that the following be added as subsection (3):
>
> '(3) The elective members of the said Board of Education shall consist of two members to be elected in each ward of the township, and subsections (4) and (5) of Section 9 of the Boards of Education Act shall apply mutatis mutandis."

May I say, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is that all of the Township of North York will become an area and have a Board of Education, and the amendment provides that the elective members shall be elected by wards, the same as municipal council.

Amendment agreed to.

Subsection(4), formerly subsection (3), agreed to.

Subsections (1) and (2) of Section 117 agreed to.

On subsection (3) of Section 117:

MR. BECKETT: Mr. Chairman, I move:

> "That subsection (3) of Section 117 be renumbered as subsection (5) and that the following be added as subsections (3) and (4):
>
> '(3) The elective members of the said Board of Education shall consist of three members to be elected in each ward of the township, and of the members first elected in each ward the two members who receive the highest number of votes shall continue in office for two years and until their successors are elected and a new Board is organized, and the third member shall hold office for one year and until his successor is elected and a new Board is organized, and subsections (15), (16) and (17) of Section 8 of The Boards of Education Act shall apply mutatis mutandis.
>
> 'If the number of wards in the township is increased, the members of the said Board of Education shall cease to hold office on the 31st day of December of the year before the increase in the number of wards becomes effective, and thereafter the elective members of the Board shall consist of two members to be elected in each ward of the township, and subsections (4) and (5) of Section 9 of The Boards of Education Act shall apply mutatis mutandis.'"

This is similar to the one in Section 116, in that by private Bill in 1933 the Township of Scarborough was divided into two wards, and a council was elected from those wards, and this is to provide that if the number of wards is increased the elective members will consist of two members from each ward.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, that means the local school board?

MR. BECKETT: Yes.

Amendment agreed to.

Subsection (5) of Section 117, formerly subsection (3), agreed to.

Section 118 agreed to.

On Section 119:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I move:

> "That subsection (1) of Section 119 be amended by adding thereto the following words:
>
> 'The members of the Metropolitan School Board shall be elected directly by the electors of each ward of the City of Toronto and by the electors of each of the other municipalities that comprise the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.'"

May I say a word or two on the amendment. The purpose of it is similar to an amendment I moved earlier in the discussion on this Bill, when

dealing with the Metropolitan Council, and that is to have directly elected representatives to these two main bodies for the Greater Toronto Area. Just as when dealing with the Metropolitan Council, I thought the aldermen and the controllers and the mayor should be elected directly for those positions, and not have dual roles in their own municipalities and in the new Metropolitan Council, I am confirmed in the belief this is also necessary with regard to the Boards of Education. I do not think the Chairman of the Board, or senior members of a Board, should constitute this new Board of Education. I feel very strongly -- as I think do a lot of people in this area -- that the new Board, with the enormous tasks with which it will be confronted, should be directly elected to those posts.

In Toronto, for instance, in each ward there should be Metropolitan Board members elected, and that the same should apply to all the other constituent municipalities. I think that would be a very democratic procedure, and I believe also it will elect a board which will be able to concentrate on the great reorganization tasks and on the new works that will have to be undertaken and planned for the great Metropolitan Area.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, the proposal of the hon. member for St. Andrew would immediately destroy the connection which exists between the Boards of Education and the Metropolitan School Board. This, I think, is fundamental. The minute you elect a separate individual in any one of these municipalities or from any ward, then of course you have no connection with the School Board. One of the strong points of the situation is that the representative on any of these sshool boards represents the view of that Board on the Metropolitan School Board, and I would have thought it would appear to the hon. member for St. Andrew at once that it is fundamental, and to alter it would destroy the relationship between the School Boards, which have really the great majority of the work to do, and the Metropolitan Board, which, after all, is an integrating board dealing with a comparatively few subjects.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take the time of the House, but I am obliged publicly to disagree with the reasoning of the hon. Prime Minister on this matter.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member always disagrees.

MR. SALSBERG: Because if we were to adopt

the direct election method, then of course the Board members directly elected from any of the constituent municipalities would be fully acquainted, I am sure, with the educational requirements of their respective municipalities. As a matter of fact, the administration -- and more than the administration -- of the schools is left to each separate school board, and I think it will be left in the same way.

It is remarkable, Mr. Chairman, how we can, if we want to, argue both for and against a certain point of view. Yesterday I appealed, when discussing the Toronto Transportation Commission, that municipalities be allowed to make appeals against expropriation efforts which may have been approved by the Metropolitan Council. The Government argued against it on the grounds that there will be representatives of the Metropolitan Council to oppose any annexation method; yet when we deal with education, it is quite possible to argue the other way.

Mr. Chairman, I still think the new Metropolitan Board of Education will be faced with such enormous tasks, that they should be not second-hand members, not accidental members, but directly elected members.

Amendment negatived.

Subsections (1) to (5) inclusive of Section 119 agreed to.

On subsection (6) of Section 119:

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, under subsection (6) of Section 119 I notice in electing a Chairman, the Board may select a person outside the Board. Why does the Government give them this leeway?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, this is based on the same reasoning which applied to the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council. It will be remembered there are ten representatives from Toronto and ten from outside Toronto.

A situation might arise where members might consider it desirable to have a neutral Chairman, in which case this may be done; or if they wish they may elect a Chairman from among their own members. As a matter of fact, I do not think it will happen they will want to go outside their own members, but the provision is there if they do.

Subsections (6) to (9) inclusive of Section 119 agreed to.

Subsections(1) to (5) inclusive of Section 120 agreed to.

On subsection (6) of Section 120:

MR. COWLING: Mr. Chairman, on subsection (6) of Section 120, I move:

> "That subsection (6) of Section 120 be amended by striking out the word "seven" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine", so that the subsection will read as follows:
>
> '(6) The School Board shall be deemed to be organized when the certificates have been filed by at least nine members, and it may be organized and business may be proceeded with notwithstanding the failure of any of the other members to file such certificates.'"

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to that suggested in the case of the quorum of the Metropolitan Council in Section 5. The effect of the amendment is that the School Board will be deemed to be organized when certificates of office have been filed by at least nine members.

It is understood, Mr. Chairman, that the Metropolitan School Board will comprise twenty-three members, and the Council twenty-five, but at the same time the Committee felt nine would bring both the Metropolitan Board of Education and the Council into line. This is the reason for the amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Subsection (6) of Section 120, as amended, agreed to.

Section 121 agreed to.

On subsection (1) or Section 122:

MR. COWLING: Mr. Chairman, I have a further amendment at this point. I move:

> "That subsection (1) of Section 122 be amended by striking out the word "seven" at the commencement thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine", so that the subsection shall read as follows:
>
> '(1) Nine members of the School Board shall be necessary to form a quorum, and the concurring votes of a majority of members present shall be necessary to carry any resolution or other measure.'"

This amendment, of course, is complementary to the one made to subsection (6) of Section 120. The effect of the amendment is to increase the number of members to constitute a quorum from seven to nine.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I move a sub-amendment, as follows:

> "That subsection (1) of section 122 be amended by deleting the word "seven" in the first line and substituting therefor the words "a majority of", so that the section will read:
>
> 'A majority of members of the School Board shall be necessary to form a quorum and the concurring votes of a majority of members present shall be necessary to carry any resolution or other measure.'"

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is also obvious. I took the same position when we dealt with the question of Council; I think it would be far more correct and democratic to establish the quorum as a majority of the elected members. They will be dealing with matters of great importance; they will have to decide on capital investments of enormous proportions, as well as on educational matters of great significance, and I think a majority should be the quorum.

Amendment to the amendment negatived.

Amendment agreed to.

Subsections (2) to (5) inclusive of Section 122 agreed to.

Subsections (1) and (2) of Section 123 agreed to.

Subsections (1) to (4) inclusive of Section 124 agreed to.

:n subsection (5) of Section 124:

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask why it is necessary to have subsection (5) in the Bill? It would seem to me the Chairman of the Board could resign at any time without it being necessary to have this subsection; he could resign as Chairman

of the Board without resigning from the Board. Is that not accurate?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, perhaps strictly speaking, it is not necessary; nevertheless it clarifies the situation. Where a member is the Chairman of a Board of Education, he may resign as Chairman without resigning from the Board of Education.

I will admit this subsection may be a little superfluous, but sometimes it is well to have such things on paper.

(E-1 follows)

MR. D. M. KERR (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I move that a new section be added to this subsection 6 to read:

> "The seat of a member of the School Board shall become vacant if he absents himself from the meetings of the School Board for three consecutive months without being authorized so to do by a resolution of the School Board entered upon its minutes, and the School Board shall forthwith declare the seat to be vacant.
>
> "This amendment will require the School Board to declare vacant the seat of a member who fails to attend the meetings of the Board for three consecutive months without the consent of the Board."

Amendment agreed to.

Section 125, subsection 1 agreed to.

On subsection 2.

MR. SALSBERG: On subsection 2 of Section 125, I wish to move an amendment that subsection 2 of section 125 be amended by striking out all words following the words "shall be" in line 2, and substituting therefor the following words: "determined by the School Board." So that subsection 2 shall read:

> "The amounts per pupil which shall be payable by the School Board in the years 1954 and 1955 shall be determined by the School Board".

This is an extremely important section of the Act. It fixes the amount to be given

to the constituent school board on a basis which I suggest is inadequate. It is true these are grants but I suggest these grants are fixed in advance and fixed at an extremely low figure, so as to endanger the advanced levels of education now achieved in some of the affected municipalities, and in some instances undermine the progress which has been made after years of effort and careful work.

In the case of the City of Toronto the grant of $150 a year for each pupil attending the lower school is, of course, inadequate and will require a substantial rise, in my opinion, in the school taxes within the confines of the City of Toronto, if we are to retain our present levels of education.

I therefore think this legislation should not fix the amount of the grants. I think we should leave it to the School Board, if you are setting up new School Board. After a careful examination of the costs of education in any of the constituent municipalities, let them decide what the grant shall be for the two years.

I think it would be a far more just way of dealing with this problem and I am confident

...c

that the Metropolitan Board will be more amenable to reason than I can expect this government to be when, as one trustee said, "The Government seems to be thinking in terms of dollars in matters of education." This was said by a member of the Toronto School Board whom I understand is a very devoted member of the party of the present government.

I would have more confidence what the School Board itself will decide on an amount far more justly, equitably and reasonably than the figures now fixed.

Amendment negatived.

Section 126, subsections A to H inclusive, agreed to.

On subsection (i).

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David): I move that clause (i) of section 176 be amended by striking out all the words after the word "member" in the fifth line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "an expense allowance not exceeding $300 per annum. So that the clause shall read as follows:

> "(i) if deemed expedient, to pay to each member a mileage allowance not exceeding 7 cents for each mile necessarily travelled by him in going to the meetings of the School Board from his home and in returning to his home, and to each member an expense allowance not exceeding $300 per annum."

It is thought that as the duties which are placed upon the members of this School Board are completely new duties, they are in addition to the duties which they must perform in their own area Board of Education or School Board, and it is a very right and just thing that something should be given to them for their expenses.

The principle is in the early part of the Bill to give pay of $1800 to the members of the Metropolitan Council. It is recognized that the members of the Metropolitan School Board do not, as such, have nearly as onerous duties to perform as those members of the Metropolitan Council. They are largely interested in dealing with the providing of accommodation in the schools and deciding upon the fees to be paid by pupils of one school district but attending another. Therefore it is felt they should have a small allowance for their travelling expenses as well as for their other expenses, and it is felt also it is better to make this a per annum allowance rather than a per meeting allowance, as it removes any temptation to have more meetings than necessary.

MR. HOUCK: In speaking to the amendment might I say I think this is a much needed amendment to this Bill, considering the work the members of the Board of Education will be called upon to do in their new duties, I feel it is little enough to pay them $300 for expenses.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause(j)agreed to.

On subsection 2.

MR. W. H. COLLINGS: I propose a new subsection known as "2" to deal with the first Secretary.

I move that Section 126 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection "2":

> "The Minister may appoint an acting secretary of the School Board who shall have all the powers and duties of the secretary of the School Board for the purposes of the first meeting of the School Board in the year 1953 and thereafter until the School Board appoints a secretary under subsection 1, and the acting secretary shall preside at the first meeting of the School Board in the year 1953 until the Board is organized.
>
> "This amendment will authorize the Minister of Education to appoint the first secretary of the School Board to act at its first meeting and until the Board appoints its own secretary, and to preside at the first meeting until the Board is organized."

Amendment agreed to.

Sections 127 to 132 inclusive agreed to.

Section 133, subsections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

On subsection 5:

MR. W. E. BRANDON: I have an amendment to offer with regard to subsections 5 and 6. I move that subsections 5 and 6 of section 133 be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

(5) Every order of the Municipal Board granting approval of an application under subsection 2 or requiring the issuing of debentures under subsection 4 shall direct,

(a) that the amount of the debt to be created for the portion of the proposed expenditure approved by the Minister for legislative grant purposes shall be repaid by levies against all the area municipalities; and

(b) that the balance of the said debt shall be repaid by levies only against the area municipality or area municipalities in which the applicant board of education has jurisdiction.

"The purpose of this amendment is to overcome a technical objection to the wording of subsections 5 and 6. These subsections presently refer to the 'amount of the debentures' that is to be levied. One does not levy an amount of debentures and the provisions are therefore rewritten to overcome this technical difficulty."

Amendment agreed to.

On section 134, subsection 1.

MR. HOUCK: I wonder if the government could tell us how many School Boards would be exempted under this provision,

HON MR. FROST: I understand there are three.

MR. HOUCK: They can only get into this area upon application, can they not,

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, but there are special cases such as Variety Village which does not come into this.

MR. HOUCK: They could come in by application if they want to.

HON. MR. FROST: They are not supported by taxes; they are supported by Government moneys. I never realized they existed before, in fact.

MR. ARTHUR FROST (Bracondale): I would like to add subsection 2 to section 134:

> "The School Board shall be deemed to be a board within the meaning of The Teachers' Superannuation Act.
>
> "The School Board will probably be hiring a technical adviser who may be a qualified teacher participating in the superannuation plan under the Teachers' Superannuation Act. If the School Board were not considered a board within the meaning of that Act the person employed by the School Board could not continue under the teachers' superannuation plan and this would no doubt mean that

the school Board would have to pay a considerably higher salary."

Amendment agreed to.

Section 135 agreed to.

(Take F follows)

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I might say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that on Part XII, we have heard of no controversy at all. There are no amendments contemplated of which I know, and I thought we might do this Part. This will leave two Parts to consider tomorrow, and then we will leave the Bill in a state of suspension for some days to see if there are some further suggestions.

Sections 179 to 183 inclusive agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventeenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West):It is my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to extend to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, and Prime Minister my very hearty congratulations on his tenth presentation of the Budget for the province of Ontario. I was impressed -- as I think all hon. members were --

with the nagnitude of the material presented to us. It gives us a clear picture of many things. It deals not alone with the financial aspects, but also gives us a remarkably clear picture of the greatness of this province.

Just a few years ago, Ontario was an agricultural, a mining, and a lumbering province. True, we had many other lines of endeavour, for example, manufacturing. At the same time, industry, and I may add, commerce, were just in their infancy, if judged by the standards of today.

I repeat, because it is worth repeating, that governments have no money of their own. The money passing through their hands is raised by taxation, no matter what form this taxation may take. The wise expenditure of this money -- coupled with the vision and leadership and planning ability of the administration -- has a tremendous impact on our economy

We live, not only in a province, but a nation -- yes, even a continent, which believes in free enterprise. This system has made us what we are today. One important duty of this or any other government is to give leadership in the creation of a healthy economic condition. Ontario's present

administration exemplifies the truth of what I have said, and I submit that no other administration throughout Canada has done more to assist in building the foundation for the continuing prosperity of this country.

While other hon. members have outlined some of the accomplishments of our administration, there are a few items which will bear repeating.

Hydro

There was a dismal picture presented to this Government in relation to Hydro when it assumed office a few years ago. Across the province, were thousands of farmers who were handicapped because of the scarcity of farm help. Many of them had been waiting for ten years or more for Hydro to reach their farms and homes. In 1942, just 43 miles of new rural Hydro lines had been constructed to serve 2,905 new rural customers. In 1943, 21 miles of new rural line were installed.

It did not take long for Hydro to go into high gear when a new Government took over, and in 1943 there were installed 1,132 miles of new rural lines to serve 12,342 people.

During the life of this administration, about 21,000 miles of rural Hydro lines have been

installed, serving well over 200,000 new rural consumers. Assuming the average family consists of five people, it is evident that the benefits of Hydro light and power have been supplied to an additional million of Ontario's population.

If this were the only achievement during the life of this Government, that in itself would place this Government in the forefront amongst the achievements of former administrations, but there are many others.

Highways

Another outstanding achievement of this Government has to do with the highways of the province. There is no public servant in Ontario, indeed in Canada, today, who has higher ideals of public service than the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). It is good to see him back in his accustomed place after his serious and prolonged disability that made necessary his absence for the greater part of last session.

We listened with attention to the remarks of the hon. Minister the other day about the future of the highways system in this area in relation to the proposed Metropolitan Area. We, in southwestern Ontario, are deeply appreciative of what he is doing for our part of the country

and before this session is ended, I am sure he will bring the House more fully up to date on the affairs of one of the really great Departments of Government.

Nothing is of more importance to south-western Ontario, and particularly the part of the province I have the honour to represent, than the construction of the new dual-lane highway from Windsor eastward. This enormous project cannot be built in a day, but when finished it will be a great asset to Ontario. My hope is that in one respect the same practice may be followed as with the Toronto-Barrie Highway -- that is, the line may be surveyed so as to cause the least possible disturbance to buildings and other features of the farms past which it is built.

Chatham Bridge

We are going to have a new bridge west of Chatham and plans are being drawn at the present time. This bridge is a connecting link with No. 2 highway crossing the river on the outskirts of Chatham. It is something which has been needed, owing to the extremely congested traffic at this point. It will by-pass the heavy traffic and create a direct route to No. 2 highway.

It was gratifying to listen to the remarks of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) when he outlined the practical measures to be taken to overcome the backlog of highways construction. We have a wonderful system of highways. Drive through Quebec or in almost any state of the United States, then return to Ontario. I am sure your opinion of the highways will be the same as mine. We can be proud of the developments we see all around us. One I would like to mention in particular. There is nothing of the makeshift about Ontario's highway planning. Roads are being built, not only for the present, but also for the future. They are also built with the idea of greatest safety in mind.

I mention this because we have heard a great deal about traffic safety in recent days. In my opinion one of the best ways to increase safety on our highways is to educate the driving public in good citizenship and comprehensive traffic laws -- adequate law enforcement -- examination of drivers -- prompt cancellation of licenses, and good highway engineering. All these have their place in promoting safety. But real education in traffic safety should start in the home, the church and the school. It

involves good manners, good morals, and proper regard for the rights of others. If we can imbue in our citizens and especially our young people, a proper sense of decency and good manners to be applied on the highways as well as elsewhere, we will have gone a long way toward decreasing our record of death, injuries, and accidents.

When this Government took office, our provincial subsidies to municipalities for road construction were only $3,600,000 a year. Today they exceed $30 million. They are paid to our cities, our towns and our villages, to nearly 1,400 municipal units instead of to about 400 as formerly. Here is shown a real appreciation of the needs of our people. After all, our cities, villages and our towns have their tax problems, as have the entirely rural areas.

Municipal Board

I should here like to say a word about the Ontario Municipal Board. There are complaints from time to time about this important body. It has been said it has too much power, and that it infringes on municipal autonomy. The Board's powers are stipulated by this Legislature. It works within the framework of our statutes. In other words, it does its duty according to the laws which we

ourselves enact. By and large, I think it is doing a big job in a conscientious way.

I should like to make one suggestion here. We are presented each year with a good many private Bills, a number of which relate to tax exemptions. I am inclined to think the subject matter of many of these Bills could be better handled by our local councils -- whose members naturally have a better first-hand knowledge of the points at issue. My thought is that much time could be saved, and better results obtained, by permitting the local authorities to deal with a number of these matters. Let them take a larger measure of responsibility, and if they have not the necessary authority, it would be a simple matter for us to see that they have.

Metropolitan Area

I would like to congratulate this Government on the leadership evidenced by their untiring efforts which have resulted in bringing down Bill 80, and in framing it for introduction into the House, because I think you are setting up a pattern for other cities to copy if occasion arises.

Not being a resident of this area, I

shall not attempt to do more than mention the important legislation relating to the Toronto Metropolitan Area. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister is proposing adequate financial assistance to help launch a scheme of such vast importance to more than a quarter of our provincial population. There has been a certain amount of "viewing with alarm" from the hon. members opposite.

May I recall one matter of considerable importance: A few years ago, we heard a great deal about the Charitable Gifts Act. We were told it would upset wills and do all sorts of terrible things. What has happened? No will has been affected, so far as I know. There have been no "terrible results", apart from one newspaper being a little disturbed. I think when the Metropolitan Area Bill is enacted into law, we shall find nothing very disturbing has happened. In fact, I think about a million and a quarter people will be very happy to realize what this Government under the leadership and courage and sound common sense of the hon. Prime Minister has done for them.

Dominion-Provincial Relations

We are all fairly well agreed there has to be a new Dominion-Provincial-Municipal agreement

in regard to taxes. When the threat of War passes as I hope it will, we shall soon have to come to some new arrangement. In a word, we cannot afford to have seventy cents of every tax dollar continue to go to Ottawa, leaving the remaining thirty cents for the provinces and the municipalities. That is something for the future, the near future I hope. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that in reaching an agreement with Ottawa, concerning the rental of certain tax fields, the hon. Prime Minister and this Government have once more proved themselves to be realists. The agreement entered into with the Federal authority is for a definite period, to help assist Government and the Government of Canada to meet conditions as they exist.

It is better for each government to raise its own revenue by its own taxation and perhaps the day will come when this is regular procedure. But we are dealing with things as they exist. I am sure that the recent tax agreements with Ottawa meet with the approval of this House and of our people. When the danger of War has passed, we can consider settling these things on some other basis. But I do say that the hon. Prime Minister has set an example of the whole province by his understanding, his tolerance and his ability

in dealing with the Senior Government of this Dominion. He has demonstrated this country is essentially a "partnership of the provinces." There is a real Canadian community of interest. There is no enmity nor envy amongst our provinces. And I suggest that no one has done more than the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in contributing to the cause of Canadian harmony.

(TAKE G FOLLOWS)

Education

I was very glad to note that our grants to education are being not only maintained but substantially increased. In southwestern Ontario, we have a special interest and pride in the University of Western Ontario, which has won such an honored place among our institutions of learning. The added aid extended to it will assist in the enlargement of the already excellent facilities it has available.

In relation to our Public and Secondary Schools, there are two points I wish to make. First, to secure and retain teachers, we must maintain adequate salary schedules. If our young men and women are to enter into and remain with this important profession, they must be paid according to standards obtainable in other avenues of livelihood. This is elementary common sense. They must have the protection of adequate pension funds. They must work in decent surroundings.

The second point is that this is a direct challenge to us as Canadians. We have increased, and increasing demands for more schools at a time when building costsare at an all-time high. We need schools and more schools. I suggest however -- and I know the hon. Minister of Education (Dr. Dunlop) will agree with me -- that we must

curtail unit costs. I think the Department and our Boards of Education must get down to fundamentals in building and extending our schools. They must be reasonably fireproof. They must have light and fresh air. They must be properly heated. They must have adequate sanitary facilities, and they must have adequate playgrounds. Let us get down to earth. As the hon. Minister has stated on several occasions, "Let us remember that the three 'R's' are the basis of a sound education." Let our new schools have every necessary facility, but let us build for the fundamentals now, and consideration can be given to adding the refinements later on. Let us put first things first. The halls, the gymnasiums, the swimming pools, the rinks, and so on, can come later. The first thing we need is four walls and a roof. Let us, in this period of expansion, hold the erection of our educational buildings to fundamentals and add the "frills" when we can afford them.

Health - Hospitals

Perhaps no single feature in the Budget impressed me more than the proposal to give a special grant of eight and a half million dollars to our General Hospitals - "The Special Rehabilitation Grant" - as it is called. I shall not enlarge on the system of capital grants established

by this government. We are in a fair way to secure the addition of 20,000 new beds to our general hospitals, as I think the hon. Minister of Health (Dr. Phillips), announced some little time ago. There the capital grants have been of real assistance, as indicating a real awareness of the needs of our general hospitals - faced as they are with demands for more space and, like all of us, with higher costs.

For the Public General Hospital at Chatham, it means $64,400, and for St. Joseph's Hospital, a somewhat smaller institution, it means a special grant of $47,200. These are both excellent institutions, doing a great humane work and serving a large district. Nothing could be more welcome than this extra assistance. I congratulate both the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), and the hon. Minister of Health (Dr. Phillips) for their humanity and foresight in working out this important measure of relief.

Sugar Beet Industry

I, as a farmer, would like to say something about sugar beets and as a Canadian, about the controversy frequently mentioned in the newspapers some time ago regarding ouban sugar. I am sure that the hon. members of this House, nor in fact, any Canadian citizen, is not interested in a feud between the Hon. C. D. Howe and one of our refineries.

I want to point out to the hon. members of this House the importance of the production of sugar produced from sugar beets. When we consider what has been done in Great Britain after the First World War, we realize the importance of the sugar industry. One of our own citizens, Mr. Mowbray, was delegated to go to Britain and help design several factories, and those factories today are producing a fair proportion of sugar for use by the people in the British Isles. Another important point is the support price paid to the processors and producers of the United States. Our Provincial Government paid a subsidy during the last year of Mr. Hepburn's regime which was carried on for three succeeding years, under the leadership of Mr. Drew. Let us consider this from a national standpoint, in the event of war. We realize that from 1941 to 1946, we experienced sugar rationing.

Another point is that many factories which absorb so much skilled and unskilled labour and produce processed sugar, should find a ready market amongst our own Canadian people, instead of allowing this money to go to Cuba or some other foreign country. My suggestion to relieve this situation would be to establish a quota on refined sugar.

I would urge the Government to stress to the Federal Government, the necessity of the maintenance of our sugar industry. We have six sugar beet refineries and five raw sugar refineries in my riding and I would urge this Government, if necessary in conjunction with the other provincial governments, to impress upon the Federal Government the importance of sustaining these established industries. I believe the National Beet Growers' Association of Canada is going to make representation to Ottawa, and I do urge again that our Government give this their earliest consideration.

Rules of the House

I do not wish to weary the House by going into a mass of detail which perhaps can better be handled by the various hon.Ministers of the Departments. I am sure we shall hear from them as this debate proceeds. There is, however, one item which I think appropriate to mention at this time.

There are scores of matters of importance which have to be crowded into a fairly brief session of this Assembly. Most of the hon. members have affairs of more or less importance at home to attend to. A good many hon. members are actively engaged in other business or professional duties. To most

hon. members, time is of some value, and while we are here, we like to make some reasonable contribution to the public welfare. The rules of this House are fairly elastic, much more so than is the case in the Canadian House of Commons. In the latter body, speeches, save those of the leaders of recognized parties and those hon. members of recognized parties only, who are designated to criticize the Budgets, are confined strictly to forty minutes.

In this Chamber, we have seen in recent days and indeed for a long time past, a shocking, and may I say outrageous abuse of the privileges of the hon. members of this Assembly.

The House will know to which hon. members I refer. It is, I suggest, an outrageous abuse of the privileges of this House and of the right to free speech, when we are forced to listen for nearly four hours to the remarks of one who publicly admits to being a Communist.

This is a legislative body, organized along the lines laid down by British Parliamentary procedure and practice. It is fair, neither to this Assembly nor to the hon. members of it, to be forced to listen, hour after hour, to a member of a party which bears little or no allegiance to Canada, to Canadian

institutions or to this province.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, it is well within the purview of this Assembly to consider at a very early date, some revision of procedure, to restore a greater measure of dignity and common sense to our proceedings. Liberty of "free speech" in this Assembly, due to the verbosity of one hon. member is threatening to degenerate into "license", to the point where I feel justified in suggesting and even demanding some practical action to bring our debates into line with British Parliamentary procedure and our own honourable traditions. And I sincerely and earnestly ask, yes, I beg, the proper authority in this House, to take immediate steps to curtail the debates of, shall I say, "Buck Benchers" to a point within the limits of reasonableness.

I think perhaps I had better stop there.

HON. MR. FROST: If the hon. member for York West (Mr. Brandon) will permit me, the hon. Leader of the Opposition asked the privilege of adjourning the debate for one of the members of the Liberal group.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Dunbar moves second reading of Bill No. 124, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act".

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. Minister speak on this, Mr. Speaker?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, Mr. Speaker. There are a few changes which have been found necessary. On account of the fact the Act was not proclaimed on December 15th, and it was necessary to change the date of proclamation. We have prepared one or two other amendments; one with regard to the time of return of the assessment rolls. We found, however, that two of the Wards of the city of Toronto had already returned their assessment rolls, and it was necessary for us to make some simple ajustment there.

North York has prepared a Bill regarding the return of the assessment rolls. We thought it would be well to make some slight change there, in order that we could bring them all within the same Act. It is desirable to conform with the assessments made by Greater Toronto and with the sittings of the Courts of Revision during this year.

We found it impossible to carry out the provision regarding the twenty-one days' notice, but will have to continue with fourteen days, because

the papers have all been printed, and made ready by the municipalities, and it would be but a waste of money, and does not make very much difference anyway.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in calling this Order, I notice on the Order paper, it is marked "not printed", but the Bill is in the Books, and it is our desire to have it go to the Legal Bills Committee, who will hold their last sitting, I think, tomorrow. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition will consent to second reading at this time, it may then go to the Legal Bills Committee.

MR. OLIVER: After some explanation by the hon. Minister.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Doucett moved second reading of Bill No. 129, "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, on first reading of this Bill, I gave a very bare explanation of the changes in the Act, which I am willing to repeat, if necessary. Section 1 of the Bill changes the definition of a "built-up area", and extends the

provision to apply where there are two areas, with a distance of 600 feet between them, it becomes a built-up area, together with the two other built-up sections.

Section No. 2 is made necessary by reason of the fact that on numerous occasions a bus or truck has been registered under The Highway Traffic Act, and then put into operation, without the required licenses under The Public Vehicles Act, and The Public Commercial Vehicles Act.

Several months ago, the operator of a local city service, purchased a motor bus, designed for long-distance chartered trips, and without any authority, commenced the operation of chartered trips. Had this provision been in effect, registration of that vehicle could have been refused.

It is also tidying up this section a little.

Section 3, subsection 1: The present section of the Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to regulate with respect to lights, and is amended to provide for a regulation to restrict the display of flashing lights on motor vehicles. That has to do with the color scheme, and will be done by regulation.

As mentioned, at the time of the introduction of this Bill, it was our intention to

regulate for the use of blue lights for snow removal equipment, and similar things. As it is now, many people have been using these flashing and blue lights.

Subsection 2 which now requires lights to be displayed on all vehicles other than motor vehicles is amended to require the display of a red light on any vehicle or contrivance hauled by a motor vehicle. This means that any person on a highway after night drawing any farm machinery is obliged to display a light on the rear. I think, Mr. Speaker, the hon.members will agree it is quite essential, considering the heavy traffic, on our roads now.

(TAKE H FOLLOWS)

No. 4 is a new Section, the intention of which is to prohibit the operation of any motor vehicle equipped with television.

Section 5 is a new Section added to provide a penalty for anyone operating a motor vehicle which is in a dangerous or unsafe condition, or for any person permitting the operation of such a vehicle. The purpose of the amendment is twofold. It provides a penalty for the driver and it provides a penalty for the owner who permits an employee to drive an unsafe vehicle, or a dealer in used cars who permits an unsafe vehicle to be driven away from his premises -- in fact, it would practically prohibit the sale of a vehicle unfit to go on the road.

With respect to Section 6, under the Act the Minister is authorized to appoint issuers of motor vehicle licences. Formerly, in the case of examiners, we had to do it by Order in Council. In this section we recommend both be appointed by the Minister, since I see no reason why an issuer should be appointed by the Minister and an examiner by Order in Council.

Section 7 merely extends the authority to the Minister to suspend or cancel a permit or licence issued under the Act for a violation of

the provisions of The Public Commercial Vehicles Act, in the same manner as he is now authorized to do so in case of a violation under The Highway Traffic Act.

In Section 8 we are asking for permission to take a truck up to a distance of ten miles in order to weigh it for overloading. Hon. members will recall the other day when I introduced the Bill I mentioned some of the problems we were encountering in this connection. Within the last few months we have had several trucks very heavily overloaded; we had one truck which had 56,500 pounds overload, and I think it is time we were getting a little more authority to "crack down" on such violations.

Section 9 is the section of the Act under which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may now regulate with respect to transportation of explosives. It is now extended to permit the making of regulations covering the transportation of other dangerous articles. Formerely it was, I think, pretty much confined to dynamite, and now we have sodium chlorate and petroleum products. This is to cover anything which comes under the explosives section.

Section 10 is a rather difficult one to

explain. The Act prescribes the proper method of making left turns at intersections, but it was drawn up prior to the advent of one-way streets, and this section is being amended so as to prescribe the proper method of making left turns from a two-way street onto a one-way street and from a one-way street onto a two-way street. The method prescribed is the one now in common use, and generally recognized as good practice.

I am sending some information on the subject to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) which will describe it better than I can do in words.

Section 11 governs the minimum distance between passenger cars operated on a highway. The amendment proposes prohibiting the driver or operator of a motor vehicle from following another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such a vehicle and the traffic upon and the conditions of the highway. In the case of trucks, we are extending the distance from 100 feet to 200 feet.

With regard to subsections (1) and (2) of Section 12, the Act at the present time

prohibits the parking of motor vehicles on the travelled portion of a highway outside a city, town or village. This section was enacted many years ago, before the counties and townships had authority under The Municipal Act to pass by-laws for the regulation of traffic, which includes the parking of motor vehicles. The amendment provides that the present regulation shall not apply to county or township highways if the county or township has in effect a by-law regulating or prohibiting parking.

Subsections (3) and (4) of Section 12 require every commercial motor vehicle, when on a highway outside a city, town or village, after dusk and before dawn, to be equipped with flares, lamps and lanterns to be used if the vehicle becomes disabled. The amendment will permit the Department to approve reflecting devices as well as flares, lamps and lanterns. A very effective type of reflecting device has now been approved for general use in the United States, and in all other provinces in Canada. That is a device which was mentioned by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) when he was speaking in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. If I remember correctly, he was more

or less opposed to it, but at the present time we have an agreement with the buses transporting merchandise in bond across the province, many of whom go across the province daily, and are equipped with such devices. We thought it only right,in view of the fact that other provinces in the Dominion of Canada have permitted it, as well as the majority of the states in the Union, that we make it uniform by permitting it in the Province of Ontario.

Section 13 provides for increase in the minimum age for operation of motor vehicles from fifteen to sixteen, with the same provision, of course, that the application for the sixteen-year old will be signed by the parents or guardian and the police of the corporation. It is proposed this will come into effect the 1st day of January, 1954, due to the fact that many hundreds of licences are issued at the present time and it would be difficult to withdraw them.

It is proposed to amend the regulations under which licences are issued so as to require that applications for licences for sixteen-year olds shall be endorsed, as I said, and the effective date is amended.

For the information of hon. members I may

say the provision of sixteen years is pretty much in line with most places in Canada, with the exception of the Province of Alberta, which admits the issuance of drivers' licences to fourteen-year olds, with restrictions. However, they restrict even up to the age of sixteen.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if there are any other provinces which have an age of fifteen?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: British Columbia is fifteen, but their licences are restricted from fifteen to twenty-one. Manitoba is sixteen; NewBrunswick is fifteen, restricted to eighteen; Newfoundland, sixteen restricted to seventeen; Nova Scotia, straight sixteen, without any restriction; and Ontario now, of course, is as I have said.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, were the accidents out of proportion for the fifteen-year olds?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, the statistics we keep in the Department of Highways are kept in groups, and the operators between the ages of fifteen and twenty, comprising about seven per cent of the total automobile operators, have approximately ten per cent of the accidents,

so the rate was higher in th age group.

We also propose by regulation under The Public Vehicles and Public Commercial Vehicles Acts to raise the minimum age for operators of buses and highway transport vehicles from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. The changes in the Highway Traffic Act and the regulations under the other two Acts mentioned are desirable for the reason that young drivers, as I said, are involved in accidents out of proportion to the number experienced in other age groups, and this change will be made by regulation, and I believe will meet with the approval of transport operators of the province.

Coming to Section 14, the Act at the present time provides for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to certify to the accuracy of any documents, papers, etc. filed in the Department pursuant to the Act. The amendment provides for a simplified method for the issuance of certificates and obviates the necessity for the Registrar personally to sign each individual certificate, thus making it the same as the Registrar General does at the present time.

Under Section 15, reference to convictions registered under the Criminal Code is re-enacted

following each amendment to the Code.

At present the Registrar of Motor Vehicles is required to suspend the permit and licence of persons under the following circumstances:

(a) If convicted of any offence for which a penalty is provided in the Act, if an accident occurs in conjunction therewith and there is any personal injury of property damage;

(b) If the penalty imposed by the magistrate on conviction for an offence includes the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence or owner's permit, or

(c) If convicted under certain sections of the Criminal Code, involving the use of a motor vehicle.

It is proposed to add a provision to this Act whereby the suspension will still be automatic in the case of the offences listed in (b) and (c), but not to suspend following convictions for the lesser offences named in (a), if the person convicted satisfies the Registrar that at the time of the offence, out of which the conviction arose, there was in effect a policy of insurance on the motor vehicle he was operating. A considerable hardship is imposed at the present

time on many persons convicted of minor offenses, which are those referred to in paragraph (a).

Under Section 17, the section regarding the voluntary filing of financial responsibility certificates is amended slightly, solely for the purpose of bringing it into line with the previous section dealing with the filing of certificates; that is, a person having a minor accident and proving he has insurance would not have to file a certificate.

(I-1 follows)

At the present time the Minister is permitted to direct the return of money or securities deposited as proof of financial responsibility only after a period of three years.

The amendment proposed will permit the Minister to order such return in the event of the death of the person on whose behalf they were deposited or in the event of the person moving from the country before the three year period has expired.

Section 19 has to do with the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

This amendment will permit the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to subsidize the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund thus obviating the necessity of further increasing the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund fee to be collected from motor vehicle drivers.
The following information relative to the Fund covering the period, July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1952, is interesting:

1. The total number of judgments paid out of the Fund was 1395.

2. Of these 1248 were for judgments secured against identified persons and 147 were judgments

in socalled hit and run cases.

3. The total amount paid out of the fund was $3,447,850.64

4. This amount was divided as follows:

(a) Judgments against identified persons,	$2,346,005.85
Costs in such cases	593,553.92
Interest	53,492.43
Total	$2,993,052.20
(b) Judgments in hit and run cases	$ 383,202.49
Costs in such cases	71,595.95
Total	$ 454,798.44

5. The average amount of judgments against identified persons was $2,128.00.

The average in hit and run cases was $3,012.00.

6. The costs in judgments involving identified persons average 25.37 per cent of the amount of the judgments.

The costs in hit and run cases average 17.89 per cent of the amount of the judgments.

7. As an indication of the increasing demands on the Fund the payments out of the Fund have since 1949 increased at the following rates:

1950 over 1949 - 37.1%

1951 " 1950 - 38.3%

1952 " 1951 - 30.8%

The average increase for the three years was 35.4 %.

During the present fiscal year it has been necessary to borrow the sum of $650,000.00 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This amount must of necessity be repaid before the 31st of March. It is estimated that a substantial subsidy from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the year 1953-54 will place the Fund in good condition and will necessitate but comparatively small subsidies for subsequent years.

Section 20, subsection (1):

An amendment is included to require the judge before making an order for payment out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund to be satisfied that proceedings have already been taken by the judgment creditor by way of garnishee and attachment and by way of proceedings to set aside fraudulent conveyances, etc.

Subsection 2:

This amendment is made necessary by reason of the enactment of the following subsection of the Bill.

Section 20, subsection 3:

This amendment provides that no amount shall be paid out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund for interest on a judgment or interest on costs. To the 31st of January, 1953, interest paid out of the Fund amounted to $18,353.46.

This amendment provides that no payments shall be made out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund to persons who reside outside of the Province of Ontario unless such persons reside in a jurisdiction having an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund law in effect. To the 31st of January, 1953, 19 judgments totalling $79,704.47 were paid to residents of jurisdictions not having such a Fund. The total saving to the Fund had these two amendments been originally enacted therefore would have amounted to $98,057.93, and I think the House will agree with me that is quite a fair amendment to make.

Subsection 4:

At present the actual disbursements and fees as taxed on a party and party basis may be paid out of the Fund. It is provided that in no case where the amount paid out of the

Fund on a judgment exceeds $500 shall the payment for costs exceed an amount equal to 20 per cent of the amount paid out of the Fund in respect of the judgment.

That section, Mr. Speaker, when I was introducing the Bill last Friday I said I would be pleased to have this section go to the Legal Bills Committee and I am quite happy to have it go down there and be discussed and handled as they see fit.

Section 22:

This section provides that all of the amendments included in this Bill become effective on the date it receives Royal Assent with the exception of the amendment raising the minimum age limit for drivers from 15 to 16 years.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would consider, while he is amending the Act to have another amendment which would enable his Department to give some special consideration to cases such as the one I will describe in a moment.

Under the Unsatisfied Judgments Act, the licence is taken away from the driver and is kept from him until such time as he reimburses

the Department for the full amount that they paid out. In a case where the driver earns his livelihood from the vehicle he operated during the time of the accident, if he is unable to repay the full amount he is of course forced to seek another livelihood, and yet he would be willing to undertake to repay the amount in instalments and ultimately liquidate the debt that he has to the Department.

I understand that under the present legislation you have no authority to make such an arrangement with a driver of the type I have in mind. It would seem to me to be quite reasonable to give this power to the hon. Minister to make such settlement in cases of the type mentioned. I have in mind a particular person who is very anxious to regain the opportunity to earn his livelihood as he did in the past, but he has not the full amount which is something like $3,000, but he would gladly undertake to pay it on a monthly instalment basis.

I would like to hear whether the hon. Minister would favour such an amendment and if so perhaps introduce it under the present section.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: In reply to the hon. member, I might say there has been some settlement made but they must do it between their solicitors, but when they let it go to court and get a judgment, the claimant then immediately wants his money. He does not want to go on a monthly basis for six months or something like that. They can settle and we can make arrangements in certain cases, but when it goes that far it has gone beyond our help.

MR. SALSBERG: But if they are willing to pay your Department the amount you have already issued --

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I do not think we can do this.

HON. MR. FROST: We have here Order No.37, Bill No. 119, the Corporations Act. It is a very large Act which has been through the Select Committee and should really go to the Committee of the Whole House. It is marked on the Order Paper as not printed but actually it is printed and in the book, and the members of the Select Committee have been through all the sections.

I think we might proceed if it is

agreeable and call order No. 37.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of Bill No. 119, "The Corporations Act, 1953", Hon. Mr. Welsh.

Hon. Mr. Welsh moved second reading of Bill No. 119, The Corporations Act, 1953 .

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. WELSH: I will endeavour to outline how this present Bill which is being introduced and varies from the former Companies Act. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked me a question the other day and I made an arrangement with him that I would give him the difference between the Bill as introduced and the Bill suggested by the Committee, but first with your permission I would like to point out how this Bill differs from the former Companies Act.

(Take J follows)

The present Act, The Companies Act, was passed in 1912, and no general revision of it has been made since that time. A general revision of The Companies Act has been the subject of study by a Select Committee of the House during the past year.

This Bill contains a complete revision of the present Act. The sections have been re-arranged in a more logical sequence. In some instances, the wording has been revised to clarify its meaning and in other instances changes have been made to meet present-day conditions.

The important changes in principle between the present Act and the Bill are as follows:

1. Under this Bill a corporate name may be reserved for a limited period before incorporation.

2. The provisions in the present Act with respect to the capital of companies have been greatly expanded. The terms "authorized capital" and "issued capital" are defined.

3. Express provision is made in the Bill for the issue of preference shares in series.

4. Preference shares may no longer be created by by-law.

5. The payment of commissions on the sale of shares may be authorized by by-law.

6. Bearer fractional share certificates are specifically provided for in the Bill.

7. The present Act does not provide expressly for registers of transfers and transfer agents, although at common law companies have power to set up registers of transfers and to appoint transfer agents. The Bill makes express provision for the setting up of registers of transfers and the appointment of transfer agents.

8. Share warrants may now be issued only by public companies.

9. Under this Bill, cumulative voting in the election of directors may be authorized by the letters patent, supplementary letters patent or by-laws of a company.

10. Shareholders of a public company are given the right to obtain information concerning transactions of directors in the shares of the company.

11. A proxy need no longer be a shareholder.

12. A company may by by-law prohibit shareholders who are brokers, broker-dealers, sub-broker-dealers or salesmen within the meaning of

The Securities Act and who are not the beneficial owners of their shares from voting or appointing proxies in respect of such shares unless they are authorized to do so by the beneficial owners.

13. The requirements of the present Act with respect to annual financial statements of companies are greatly increased to provide for a fuller disclosure to shareholders of the financial position and operation of companies.

14. With certain exceptions, shares of a holding company may not be held by its subsidiaries.

15. This Bill gives a dissenting shareholder of a private company the right to require the company to purchase his shares on conversion of the company into a public company or on a sale of its undertaking or on its amalgamation with another compamy.

16. Part III of the Bill deals specially with corporations without share capital. In addition, many of the provisions applicable to corporations with share capital are made applicable to corporations without share capital.

17. Mining companies subject to Part XI of the present Act or to Part IV of the Bill will no longer be required to pass discount by-laws and

to file them with the Provincial Secretary in order to be able to issue shares at a discount.

18. Where a corporation is being wound up or is in the course of surrendering its charter, provision is made in this Bill for delivery to the Public Trustee in trust of the distributive shares of shareholders, and of the amount of debts due to creditors, who or whose whereabouts are unknown.

19. During the first year of a corporation's existence, by-laws may be validly passed without the necessity of holding a meeting of directors if they are signed by all the directors.

20. Part XIII of The Companies Act respecting the incorporation and regulation of public utility companies has been omitted from this Bill. At one time it was necessary to have a separate part in the Act dealing with public utility companies, but in view of subsequent legislation regulating public utilities the need for a separate part to regulate them no longer exists.

21. The provisions of The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act are incorporated into this Bill as Part IX. Extra-Provincial licences

are to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor instead of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as under the present Act.

In reply to the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), on Friday last, I would like to say that Bill 119, The Companies Act, 1953, differs from the Bill recommended by the Companies Committee in three respects. These three changes are as follows:

1. Section 13 providing that a company cannot carry on business in a name other than its own, unless its own name is used with the other name, has been deleted.

2. Section 21 requiring

   (a) every company to keep its name displayed in a conspicuous position on every premises on which it carries on business; and

   (b) the name of every company to be reproduced in legible characters on its seal and on all notices, advertisements and other publications of the company and all bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.

has been deleted and a new section (Section 21 of the Bill) has been substituted. This new section

embodies the principle in Section 36(2) and (3) of the present Companies Act.

3. Section 76 has been slightly varied to read as follows:

76. (1) A company may by by-law provide that any person who is a broker, broker-dealer, sub-broker-dealer or salesman within the meaning of The Securities Act shall not vote in person at a shareholders' meeting or appoint a proxy to vote at such meeting in respect of shares unless he is the beneficial owner of such shares or unless he is authorized so to do by the beneficial owner of such shares.

(2) Any person who contravenes a by-law passed under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a penalty of not more than $200 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or both.

(3) No proceeding, matter or thing at any shareholders' meeting is void or voidable by reason only of a contravention of a by-law passed under subsection (1).

THE MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved second reading of Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

CORPORATIONS INFORMATION ACT, 1953

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary) moved second reading of Bill No. 121, "The Corporations Information Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE ELDERLY PERSONS' HOUSING AID ACT, 1952

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moved second reading of Bill No. 122, "An Act to amend the Elderly Persons' Housing Aid Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the hon. Minister of Public Welfare explain this on the first reading, and I would ask that he explain it briefly now.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, the Elderly Persons' Housing Aid Act, which was introduced in the Legislature in 1952, made provision for the Government, through the Department of

Public Welfare, to make grants to municipalities which had entered into agreements with the Central Housing and Mortgage, under the National Housing Act, of grants of $1500 per unit not in excess of 50 per cent of the cost to the municipality for housing units -- rental housing units for elderly persons.

Since the Act was introduced we have been approached by several municipalities across the Province, where they have service clubs, who would be interested in sponsoring such projects, and the purpose of the amendment to the Act at this time is to permit a service club who wishes to enter into an agreement to receive a grant from the Government, with the approval of the municipality.

MR. OLIVER: Could the hon. Minister tell me how many housing units have been built under the provisions of this Act?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: There is only the one up to the present time; this is in South York, but we have had several inquiries. I would hope, Mr. Speaker, with the great need there is for housing accommodation for elderly persons, that more municipalities and more organizations would take advantage of this legislation. I think it

is worth while, and it does provide for a low-cost rental accommodation for persons who are unable to pay high rentals.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, will this Act permit the Government to make a grant to these new type of co-operative living establishments which are now introduced in Toronto, where elderly people get together and they either buy or rent a house; they perform certain services and live together, eat in the house and so on. It has a homey atmosphere, and it is preferable to living in rooms. In Toronto, the first home was established mainly by a grant received from the Atkinson Foundation. Will this Act permit the Government to come to the assistance of such co-operative living establishments for elderly people?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: No, it will not, Mr. Speaker. It is only where an agreement is reached with Central Housing and Mortgage, where Central Housing and Mortgage provide 90 per cent of the cost of the project, and the municipality provides 10 per cent. At this time last year we thought it wise to bring in legislation to give them an out-and-out grant, with no strings attached, to assist the municipality with the

10 per cent. It will not apply to the projects mentioned by the hon. member for St. Andrew.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Minister can answer this, I am sure. Do the grants in this Act only apply to new housing units or will they apply to houses taken over?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Just to new units.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is about six o'clock, and I wanted to go ahead with the Estimates of the hon. Attorney General. Perhaps it might be better to move the motion now that you do leave the Chair, and then we can call it six o'clock and go on at eight o'clock.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I would ask you to call it six o'clock.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister what he is going to proceed with if we get past the Department of the Attorney General this evening?

HON. MR. FROST: Possibly the Department of Travel and Publicity, but my intention was to take the Department of the Attorney General and go back to the Order Paper. We shall see how it goes.

It being six of the clock, the Committee took recess.

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ONTARIO

Third Session

of the

Twenty-Fourth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXIX

Tuesday, March 24, 1953.

— 0 —

EVENING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

March 24th, 1953,
8:00 o'clock, p.m.

---The Committee resumes.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report progress and asks leave to sit again.

The report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I am sure we are all very grieved to learn since the House rose at 6:00 o'clock of the passing of Her Majesty, Queen Mary. At this time, when we look back over her long life, it is indeed the end of a period.

Queen Mary was born on the 26th day of May, 1867. At that time, the British-North America Act had been passed, but it did not come into effect until the 1st of July, 1867. Our country then was composed of four scattered provinces. This great city in which we are tonight was a city of about 50,000 people, and perhaps the best we can say for our country was that it held high hopes it would become an entity and a great country in the

days to come.

As a matter of fact, in 1867, the great west was completely unopened. The idea of a transcontinental railway, of the opening of the great west, and the establishment of the great provinces which are there today, was perhaps a dream of the future. At that time, everything west of the Lakehead was Indian territory; arrangements had not been made even with the Hudson's Bay Company for the reversion of the territory to what afterwards became Canada.

In the 86 years which have passed, our country has emerged from that uncertain stage into a great world power. Queen Mary has witnessed, during this period of time, very great changes indeed. I often think of the days which her life covered, up to August 4th, 1914, as a tranquil, satisfactory, Victorian era, which vanished almost overnight with the outbreak of war on August 4th, 1914. The great convulsion in which this world has been engaged almost since that time, and the difficulties which started on that date, are, in many ways, still with us today.

There are many things we could say about the life of the late Queen. She came to the Throne with her husband, George V, in May, 1910, and

remained until his passing in January, 1936, a period of 26 very remarkable years.

I also think of the days when, I was a young soldier, as were some hon. members in this House tonight, in England, being there at the time of the Armistice in 1918, and I well remember David Lloyd George, then the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with all his eloquence, referring to the fact that at that time, "The Crowns of Europe were blown before the gales, like withered leaves before a storm, and yet the British Crown was stronger in the affection of the people than ever before."

That, Mr. Speaker, is true today. It has persisted through the days from 1918 until the present, 1953, and today the British Crown and the British Throne are stronger in the affection of people, and in their influence on peoples throughout the world, than ever before.

There are so many things to which we might refer concerning the life of Queen Mary, so many things associated with the almost stupendous events of those days. But I think, Mr. Speaker, the greatest thing about the late Queen was the integrity of her character. Amongst all other things, towering like a mountain above all else, was the character of the Queen herself, her own personal

character, her devotion to duty, her devotion to the fundamentals which have made our country, the Empire, the Commonwealth, and, indeed, the democratic nations of the world, the stronger. This, after all, is the great thing by which we should remember Queen Mary at this time.

I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition will want to join me in this, Mr. Speaker, and on behalf of all hon. members of the House, the people of our province, the entire five million of them, wherever they may be tonight, I want to express our profound sorrow at the passing of a great character, a very great person, one who has given in an official way and in her private life great leadership to the people of our country, the Empire, the Commonwealth, and, indeed, to the peoples of the world.

We express our great sorrow, and we extend our sympathy and our sorrow to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the members of the Royal Family in the loss which they have suffered.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, following the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister, there are occasions which arise when words we might employ to describe our feelings are very puny efforts on our part. They fall very

far short of meeting the situation, so far as our feelings are concerned, and whatever words we might employ to express the grief which is in our hearts tonight, would be utterly inadequate to convey the full measure of this grief.

I do agree and follow the hon. Prime Minister in the words he has used tonight in expressing on behalf of the people of this province the sorrow we feel in the passing of Queen Mary.

I like to think of Queen Mary as a part, and a very great and abiding part of the British Empire. Much of the greatness, much of the solidarity, much of the strength which England has attained over the years, and to which we fell heir, and in which we have become a partner, come, it seems to me, as the hon. Prime Minister said, from the strength of character exhibited by the one whose passing we mourn tonight. She has left the imprint of her fine character on the countryside of England, and on the lives and in the hearts of the people who live in all component parts of the Commonwealth. It can be said of Queen Mary that she gave of her best for the British Commonwealth of Nations, and during her long life she set an example which all of us should strive to emulate.

In her passing tonight, not only the British Empire, but all the democratic peoples of the world, have lost not only a friend and a great person, but one in whom the spirit of democracy was clearly discernible from a long way off.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that as we mourn the passing of this great woman, we can say with the poet,

> "Life's work well done; life's race well run; now comes rest."

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Leader of the Opposition in expressing my sorrow upon hearing of the passing of Queen Mary. I had not heard of it until the hon. Prime Minister mentioned it this evening. I am sure it came as a great shock to all hon. members in the House to hear of her passing. Although we knew she was ill, and advanced in years, this does not take away the sudden sting when we realize that someone has gone.

Queen Mary was a person who exemplified to the British Commonwealth and to the world at large, the solidarity of the whole. One thing the British Crown has always done; is to

show the world that the homes and home life of a family are the only solid foundations upon which an Empire or a country can be built.

In the passing of this woman, we in the Commonwealth, have lost a very great friend. Perhaps during the last few years, Queen Mary's popularity and her prominence in public affairs have been overshadowed, not only by her age, but by the enthronement of the lovely young woman who is now the Ruler of our Commonwealth.

As the hon. Prime Minister has said, many of us came to know the members of the Royal Family during World War I, and we look back upon Queen Mary with a great deal of affection, and with a feeling of a very great sense of sorrow in learning of her passing.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I wish to be associated with the sentiments of the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group in this House, at the passing of Queen Mary. I know this is no time for speech making, but I do feel this should be said, that regardless of one's philosophic approach to all types of government, Queen Mary has, I think, become deeply enshrined in the hearts of most people of the Commonwealth.

I, therefore, wish to join with by the hon. Prime Minister in sending sympathy on behalf of the people of this province to the Royal Family at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest the hon. members rise and observe a two-minute silence.

---Two-minute silence; the entire House standing.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us pray.

Almighty God, the Author and Giver of life, by whose hands all mankind is created in Thine own image and likeness, we render most hearty thanks for those whose lives have dedicated and consecrated themselves to the service of their fellow men. In high estates and low devotion founded on Thine divine law has been the power Thou has given to such to give of their service to Thee. In this deep sense of gratitude we bless Thee for the life of goodness lived by Queen Mary. We give Thee thanks for allowing her to be Thy servant as our Queen -- for her example and devotion -- for her simplicity and her dignity -- for her high sense of law and order, wisdom and understanding, goodness and charity. With her life of service completed we commit her soul into Thy hands who didst create it. May she in Thine

eternal presence find peace and rest and grant her a safe lodging at the last. All of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, who is the Resurrection and the Life. Amen.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I may say in connection with the subject with which we have just been dealing, we have no official word from Ottawa nor from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The reports are simply those which are now known to everybody.

When there is word from Ottawa as to what period of mourning or what matters are to be observed in connection with the passing of the late Queen Mary, I shall inform the House, and do what is in accordance with the suggestion laid down by the Government at Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 26, the Department of the Attorney-General. Vote 23:

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): What, no speech?

HON. MR. PORTER: I feel flattered the hon. member should be so solicitous to hear something from me on Estimates of this kind. The Estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General, in similar form, have been before the House ever since the hon. member for Brant has been a member, with very few substantial changes.

There are certain increases this year, but there are no new departures of any great moment in the items which are before the House.

The expenditures last year amounted to $10,699,000. This year, the estimated expenditures will amount to $11,500,000,,an increase of $801,000.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I might indicate what some of the items are which make up these increases. First, there are increases in salaries, which are the general increases applying throughout the Civil Service and the regular increases which have been granted, and the salaries for additional staff in some branches of the Department. These amount to $591,700.

The administration of justice in counties and cities; an increase of $50,000 for equipment and maintenance, including the crime detection laboratory, which has been improved and extended., $124,000.

Maintenance and other items, $124,300.

The salary increases are to provide the one-step increases for members of the staff who are eligible for them, and to take care of the salaries of 150 additional members of the Provincial Police Force, added in 1952-1953, and to provide the salaries for about 35 new employees in the branch.

The increase of $50,000 for the policing in some centres is due to an increase in crime, following the growth of population, and an increase in the cost of maintenance of prisoners, and an increase in witnesses' fees which are required to be paid.

The amount estimated for the crime detection laboratory provides for the purchase of a spectograph, amounting to $30,000. The balance is for general maintenance.

As to the general maintenance and other items, showing an increase amounting to $124,300; $78,000 is required by the Law Enforcement Branch due to the increased expenses, and for the purchase of motor cars, and a boat which is being supplied at Lake Simcoe this summer, and a general increase in all items of maintenance.

The balance of $46,300 is spread throughout the other branches of the Department.

There is no other special item which need be mentioned in regard to increases. All the other subdivisions of these estimates follow pretty well the items which appear from year to year in the Estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General.

I probably should comment at this stage on a matter which is a cause of deep regret. During the early part of this present year, I regret very much to report the death of Commissioner Stringer, who, for a number of years, was Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police. As the hon. members are aware, he was attached to the Ontario Provincial Police Force for a great number of years, and went through various branches of that organization, but was particularly notable for his work in the Criminal Investigations Branch. His passing was a great loss to the Force. He had a great many friends throughout this province, and amongst the hon. members sitting on all sides of this House. He was a very great Commissioner of Police, and I think our respect for him grew as time went on.

He has been replaced by Inspector McNeill, who is now the Commissioner, and I have every

confidence that Inspector McNeill will prove worthy to follow in the footsteps of the late Commissioner Stringer. We are making plans, and have great hopes, of further expansion and development in this very fine force of men.

I do not think there is any other particular item I have in mind which should be mentioned at this stage, but I will be glad to deal with any matters as we go along.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Attorney-General care to make some remark at this time on the controversy which is latterly raging, between the Law Society and the University of Toronto Law School?

HON. MR. PORTER: How does this come under the Estimates?

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think it comes directly under the Estimates, but inasmuch as it concerns lawyers, and the hon. Attorney-General is a lawyer, and as this is an occasion when he has the House in the palm of his hand, I thought he might care to express a personal opinion.

HON. MR. PORTER: I have not the slightest intention of expressing any personal opinion on a problem which has never been laid

before me.

The University, as the hon. members are aware, receives very substantial grants from this Government, from year to year, which grants have been substantially increased in the last year. It has always been the policy of the Government, with respect to the Universities, to give to those which receive grants, complete independence as to the standard of education they supply, and complete freedom to develop the type of education they wish to develop, and there is complete academic freedom within the bounds of every university in this province.

(TAKE BB FOLLOWS)

It has never been the intention of this Government, nor its practice to interfere with the course of education as it is carried on in our universities. I think that is sound policy, and is perfectly right and should continue. As to the Law Society of course, by the Statute under which it is incorporated, it is responsible for the standards of admission to the Bar, of those of the Legal Profession, either as barristers or as solicitors. It must be remembered that in Ontario, lawyers are not merely barristers, they are solicitors also, in other words they are trained for work which might not take them into the Courts at all. A barrister is a man who appears for clients in the courts, a solicitor is a man who carries on a practice with clients in his office. It is quite a different branch of the profession, but Nevertheless in Ontario the lawyers do both types of work, quite different from what it is in Great Britain where there are two separate and distinct professions.

Under the Statute, the Law Society has been charged with the responsibility of deciding what standards are required for admission to

the Bar. They have provided a law school for many years. The University wished to start a law school a few years ago and they did so. Theyhave had negotiations with the Law Society, which has recognized the law school at the University. Perhaps they are not completely yet ad idem as to what they want to do, but they have been carrying on negotiations and as far as I know they still are. I have never been approached by either the President of the University or the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University. I have never had any approach from the University with any request to intervene in this controversy about which I know largely because I have read about it in the newspapers and have heard, unofficially, different views. There are many different views, this is not by any means a simple matter, it is a very complex matter and I have never been asked to intervene by either of these parties and surely I cannot be expected to interfere in a matter which has been carried on by the University in their own way, according to their own best judgment. I do not see that I am obliged to interfere with what they are doing

or to enter into the so-called controversy at all.

Of course I have read a number of articles in connection with the whole matter and there are two sides to the controversy, as I understand it. I do not know that I am in a position to express personal views on a subject I have not been asked to look into officially, and I have had no opportunity to discuss it fully with the people involved.

However, contrary to the view which was expressed on the subject in the Globe and Mail, may I draw attention to a view which I think is a very representative one and which seems to be in line with the thoughts of many people in the legal profession, and elsewhere. This is an extract from the Chatham Daily News of Tuesday, August 5th, 1952, entitled: "Maybe I Am Wrong", Mr. Laurison. I think in view of the fact much has been written on this subject,

I think this view should be put forward as well as the other views, which the hon. member probably has in mind:

"Legal ethics has latterly been the theme of the intermittent ponderous editorial, an occasional Service Club address , a letter to the Editor now and then,a persistent and determined agitation to remove the training of lawyers from the legal profession and transfer it to the universities. The average man is apt to shrug the suggestion aside. "What does it matter to me" he asks, whereas emphatically it does matter.

"Law and the rule of law form the basis of what we are and what we have. Without law and the rule of law our well-ordered democratic civilization would be impossible. Back of the legal structures and procedures of today are the traditions of centuries in which the wheat of sound law has been winnowed from the chaff of irrational and illogical ideas.

"The law man, the jurists and the lawyers of many generations have contributed more than we realize to the circumstance that today we are free to come and go,

to worship according to our conscience, to voice our opinions without fear, to go our way assured that we will be protected in our lives and possessions. So that we may safeguard the future in the light of the past, the training of the lawyers of tomorrow and the many tomorrows, is a matter of concern not merely to the legal profession but to every beneficiary of an ordered civilization.

"From Simcoe's day the controlled training of the legal profession in what is now Ontario has been vested in the Law Society of Upper Canada, under whose auspices the Law School at Osgoode Hall is conducted. The Law Society comprises the members of the entire legal profession, the Benchers elected by the members being the governing body."

The Benchers are merely the elected body of the profession as a whole.

"Thus in the long established English tradition, the legal profession in Ontario is responsible for its own training and

the custodian of its own honour. Where discipline is needed it has the power to enforce discipline and it does so.

"In the recent words of one advocate of a change in legal training: 'the eithics of the profession are unusually high'. The system may be archaic, in the light of the modern tendency to make education easy and highly ornamental and decidedly useless, but through sixteen decades it has worked well with modifications and improvements as change of conditions might demand."

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports progress and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I have just received word from Ottawa that the House of Commons has adjourned to meet again tomorrow afternoon at 2.30. Therefore, I think this House should rise in respect to the late

Queen.

Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns the present sittings thereof, it stand adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended in so far as it pertains to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 8.40 of the clock p.m.